

DYNAMITER
IS RELEASED

Ivory, the Glasgow Suspect, Found Not Guilty of the Main Charges Against Him.

WILL NOT DO SO ANY MORE

Promises To Keep Out of Bad Company and Is Congratulated by the Courts.

A MOST UNUSUAL SPECTACLE

The Superintendent of the English Secret Police Congratulates the Discharged man, and Warns him to Let Dynamite Alone in Future.

London, January 20.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory, alleged dynamite conspirator, which began Monday, suddenly came to an end today by a complete collapse of the government's case, and the prisoner was discharged. When Justice Hawkins took his seat on the bench in the Central criminal court, Old Bailey, this morning, Sir R. B. Finlay, solicitor general, who has been conducting the prosecution, addressed the court, saying that the prosecuting authorities in the case had made the discovery that the explosives which were found in Antwerp were purchased after the date of the alleged conspiracy, as far as Ivory was concerned therein, and there was no evidence to show that he was concerned in the purchase of the explosives.

Therefore, the solicitor general said, that portion of the case could not be sustained and it was not customary to proceed with the trial of the case upon minor charges after the principal charge had been withdrawn.

Justice Hawkins concurred in the remarks of the solicitor general and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

Detectives Congratulate Him.
The judge, continuing his remarks, commended the police for their able and impartial conduct in connection with the case, and the prisoner having been formally discharged, left the dock a free man and joined his friends.

The sudden collapse of the government's case created a great sensation among the spectators. Inspector Melville, chief of Scotland Yard police, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the arrest of Ivory, Tynan, Kearney and Holmes, was the first to congratulate the defendant after his release. Taking Ivory by the hand, Inspector Melville expressed the hope that now a free man, he would lay to heart the warning given to him by the judge to keep out of bad company in the future, to which Ivory replied:

"You can bet your bottom dollar I will."

Ivory told the representative of the Southern Associated Press that he was going to Dublin and from there to the United States.

COMMONS ON THE ADDRESS.

An Answer to the Queen's Speech.

Today Business in the English Parliament.

London, January 20.—The business of the house of commons today was the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Patrick O'Brien, the member from Kilkenny city, moved amendment to reconsider the sentence of Irish prisoners who had been condemned to imprisonment upon charges of treason.

The amendment was seconded by J. G. Flynn, member from North Cork.

FLEET FOR RYEEA.

French Are Having Trouble with the Natives of the Island.

Washington, January 20.—News has been received by the ship Fort Conyngham from Tahiti that the French have ordered men of war and transport ship to visit the island of Ryeea, populated by about 220 rebellious natives.

Warships will take the island in order to subdue the natives.

A fleet from Port Townsend has already left for the island.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FORECLOSURE

Cabinet Discusses Situation—Reorganization Committee Makes a Bid.

Washington, January 20.—The discussion of the Pacific railroad situation by the cabinet has, it is understood today, brought assurances of at least one satisfactory bid for the Union Pacific property should the government proceed to foreclose its lien.

This will come from what is known as the Union Pacific reorganization committee.

The government is taking preliminary steps looking to foreclosure. In the meantime the roads are making a strong pull for settlement by the cabinet officers.

It is not probable this can get through the house. If it does it will be with an amendment providing there shall be no refunding of debt.

Senator White, of California, told me today that the bill would be killed. He favors foreclosure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE DESTROYED.

The Bellevue Hospital Annex in New York Burned to the Ground.

New York, January 20.—The Bellevue Hospital Medical college, in the grounds of the Bellevue hospital, was gutted by fire this morning.

The flames were confined to the annex and did not reach the hospital, although the patients were taken from the annex, dressed and placed in corridors. Loss, \$100,000.

CUBA A CONSTANT
MENACE TO AMERICA

Yellow Fever and Small-Pox Are Raging in Havana and are Liable at Any Time To Spread to Our Shores.

2,063 SMALL-POX CASES IN THE CITY

Weyler Will Not Permit a Loan To Be Raised To Improve the Sanitary Condition of the Ravished Country Which Is Growing Worse Daily.

SPANISH ARMY AT PRESENT IN VERY BAD SHAPE.

Advices Direct from Havana Show That There Is One New Reason Why This Country Should at Once Take Steps To Stop the Barbarous Warfare Now Being Waged in Cuba—There Is Plague on the Little Island, and Its Close Connection with Us, and Constant Communication with Our Shores, Places Our People in Imminent Danger—Facts from the Front.

New York, January 20.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says there are now 2,063 cases of small-pox in Havana. At Guantánamo, in Pinar del Rio, which has only 10,000 inhabitants, there are 467 cases.

Yellow fever and malaria are also ravaging the country and it may be safely affirmed that the sanitary condition of Cuba is a far greater danger to the United States than the much-feared bubonic plague of India. Cuba is close to our coasts and there is daily communication between the island and the mainland.

At the end of March the depressing warm weather begins here, and then diseases of a contagious nature spread twice as fast as during the winter. Cuba is now a focus of disease, and may become a source of danger to the whole world.

The smallpox was introduced here by the 200,000 soldiers from Spain. The Spanish common people are not cleanly in their habits, and moreover they come to Cuba crowded by thousands in the fifty steamers of the Campana, Trans-Atlantic, in which no well-bred American would travel if he could possibly help it. Under such conditions these soldiers land in this city, where there is no sewerage system.

There is no hope of any improvement in this state of things under Spanish domination. The municipal laws do not allow the city councils to take any steps in the matter without authorization from the captain general, who must affix his signature to any loan raised for sanitary works, and furthermore the municipalities are all in the hands of Spaniards, most of whom have not the least notion of hygienic requirements.

A BAD BOY BURGLAR

HANGS HIMSELF WITH HIS BELT IN HIS PRISON CELL.

Cut Down Just in Time—Lad Had Robbed a Grocer Who Had Befriended Him—Fought Hard Against Arrest.

New York, January 20.—Meyer Gonsberg, a fifteen-year-old burglar, who was locked up in the police station in Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday, attempted to strangle himself with his leather belt in his cell. He twisted the strap into a slip noose and had fastened the end to his cell door. The boy was unconscious when he was accidentally discovered by one of the guards. The officer loosened the strap about the lad's neck and dashed a glass of water in his face, which soon brought him back to life.

The lad is a pale, thin, little fellow, and does not look to be more than twelve years old. He is apparently of Hebrew extraction. Abraham Adler, a grocer on Broad street, Perth Amboy, was closing his store Saturday night when the boy walked in. He said he had no money, and asked to be allowed to sleep by the grocer's stove. Adler gave him a bed in his apartments over the store.

A Fierce Fight.

The grocer was awakened at 3 a. m. His youthful guest was rifling his pockets. He jumped out of bed and grappled with the boy, but the latter fought like a fiend. He bit and scratched and tried to dig out his captor's eyes. Adler seized his chair and flung it at the floor. This did not subdue him, and with the blood streaming from cuts in his head he laid about him. With the aid of his wife and his clerk, Adler finally overcame the boy and locked him in a bedroom.

Detective Denham was summoned from headquarters and after considerable trouble took the prisoner to a cell. The boy had in his pockets a diamond ring, a watch and several small articles, worth in all \$100, which Adler identified. At the station house the youthful burglar was excited and sulky. He gave his name as Jacob Gonsberg. He spent Sunday in the cell. He was shortly after midnight yesterday when the boy's attempt at suicide was discovered.

New York, January 20.—A Herald special from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

According to advices received by Cubans here 600 insurgents, under command of Colonel Francisco de Paula, dashed into San Miguel de Padron, Havana province, Saturday night. The Spanish garrison, consisting of 600 men, withdrew from the town without firing a gun. The insurgents held possession for three hours, looting the stores, public buildings and many of the residences occupied by Spanish families. They captured the mayor and forced him to deliver the tax money in his possession, amounting to \$3,000. After firing the business portion of the town and several private residences the rebels withdrew.

As soon as the insurgents withdrew the inhabitants men, women and children, busied themselves trying to extinguish the flames and saving their effects from the burning buildings. While this was going on the Spanish forces returned, and it is alleged, opened fire on the men, women and children who were fighting the flames. Volley after volley was poured in on the hapless inhabitants, many of whom in their terror rushed into the burning houses and were cremated. The Spanish then charged through the streets, using their bayonets on all whom they met, sparing neither women nor children.

The report says forty persons were killed outright, eighteen of whom were women and children. Sixty others were wounded, some of them fatally. Several of those wounded fell by the side of the burning buildings and perished. Adding to the forty killed outright those who had fled into the burning buildings and perished and those who died of their wounds nearly 100 persons fell victims to the Spanish. In reporting the affair the Spanish commander, it is said, stated that the insurgents attacked the town, but were repulsed with heavy loss. He then adds that twelve of the inhabitants were killed by insurgents' bullets.

A VERY LIVELY CORPSE

MR. ISRAEL WAS ALIVE AND READY FOR A FAT GOOSE.

A Supposed Dead Man Meets the Reporter at the Door and Shows Him Why Life Is Worth Living.

It was reported about the city this morning that Mr. A. Israel, the well-known Israelite citizen, was dead. The demise of one who has been so long a resident of Atlanta, and who is widely known and esteemed, called for a column story and a two-column picture.

A representative of The Evening Constitution was sent to the home of Mr. Israel, on Castleberry street, with instructions to procure a photograph of the deceased and prepare a full sketch of his life. The reporter found the liveliest sort of a corpse. The supposed dead man came to the door himself and answered all the questions about his reported death. This was a novel and remarkable experience for even a newspaper reporter.

"I am not dead and I don't sleepeth," said Mr. Israel, "and I don't want to die as long as there are plenty of good fat geese hanging around."

Just how the false report of Mr. Israel's death was started is not known, but certain it is he is still alive and well enough to enjoy a fat baked goose.

WILLIS'S REMAINS ARRIVE.

Steamship Australia Arrives with the Body of the Late Minister on Board.

San Francisco, January 20.—The steamship Australia, from Honolulu, with Minister Willis's remains on board, was sighted at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Governor Budd has ordered Major General James, of the California national guard, to board the steamer Australia as soon as she arrives from Honolulu.

He will represent the state and learn Mrs. Willis's wishes to landing of the late minister's body.

THE JUDGE
BADLY GUT

Judge Rodgers is Fiercely Assaulted in a Saloon By Strangers Armed With Knives.

DEFENDED THE NAME OF LEE

Insulting Slurs Were Cast Upon the Memory of the Dead Confederate Chieftain.

TOO MUCH FOR LEE'S FRIEND

The Judge Used the Hand That Had Toted a Musket—Two Assaulted Him at Once and Cut Him with a Knife—The Strangers Cannot Be Found.

A confederate veteran last night defended the name of his old commander in chief, General Robert E. Lee, from slurs cast upon the memory of the southern hero whose birthday was celebrated yesterday.

In consequence, he is laid up at home today with knife cuts upon his head and face.

Judge Robert L. Rodgers, the well-known attorney, is the veteran who is still receiving wounds for the cause for which he fought thirty years ago, although that cause has been buried in the grave to which price and time have consigned it.

Judge Rodgers is one of the rock-ribbed members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and while he is willing to let bygones be bygones, he hasn't reached that stage of reconstruction which will make him at all calmly by and listen to vilifications cast upon the memory of the heroes of the confederacy.

A Reference to Lee.

Last night about half-past 9 o'clock, while Judge Rodgers was in the "Office," a saloon on Marietta street, two men, apparently strangers, came in. The conversation turned upon the celebration of the day. The fact that the state of Georgia had made the birthday of General R. E. Lee a legal holiday was referred to in an uncompromising way by the strangers.

The judge's blue eyes began to snap. He tried to turn the conversation into more pleasant channels, but the strangers persisted in making remarks about General Lee.

Finally, one of the men began to talk about the confederate chieftain, with severe denunciation. The judge warned him to desist. When a vile slur was cast upon the name of Lee, the judge decided that he had stood the insult just as long as decency and a veteran's honor demanded, and he drew back the hand which once carried a confederate musket and let it come in contact with the stranger's face.

Cut by His Assaultants.

A lively scuffle immediately followed. Both the strangers attacked the judge. He fought valiantly, but he was overpowered and borne to the floor. While down he was cut in two places by one of his assailants. As soon as the difficulty was over the strangers disappeared and no one seems to know who they are or where they can be found.

Dr. Butler was summoned and he dressed Judge Rodgers's wounds and had him conveyed to his home in West End. This morning the judge was resting well and may be out again in a few days.

One of the knife wounds was on the top of the head and over the scalp for about two inches; the other was on the left side of the face in the hollow of the cheek. The latter wound was very painful and bled profusely, but it is not considered serious and may not leave any lasting scar.

The judge's son, who was seen at his father's law office this morning, said he intended to try to find his father's assailants, and if he does there may be a lively sequel to last night's fight. Judge Rodgers does not know who the men were that attacked him. All he knows is that they insulted the memory of a man who is dear to every southern heart and that he did his best to teach them better manners.

COUNTESS ASKS DIVORCE

And a Valet Helps Her Along Considerably with His Evidence.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

London, January 20.—The trial of action for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against her husband, Earl Cowley, was continued in the divorce division of the high court of justice this morning. Counsel for the plaintiff read a deposition of Charles Log, employed as valet in Government house at Ottawa, Ont., in which deponent stated that he was previously in the service of Charles Charrington, whose wife is named as the co-respondent with Earl Cowley.

The earl, witness deposed, frequently visited Mrs. Charrington after her husband had left the house, and was always shown into the lady's boudoir. Whenever the earl called Mrs. Charrington was not at home, but other callers.

PRITCHARD WINS OUT
IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Hardy Tar Heel Republican Crushes Combined Democratic and Populist Opposition and Triumphs Over Butler.

TWO MORE VOTES THAN OPPONENTS GOT

His Victory May Mean That Tom Watson May Be Seated Over Judge Black—Marion Butler's Bitter Fight Against Pritchard Comes to Naught, and the Great Georgia Leader and All Middle-of-the-Road Populists Feel Greatly Rejoiced—Populists Bolt Butler and Vote for the Republican.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Raleigh, N. C., January 20.—At 12 o'clock today the senate and the house of the North Carolina general assembly met in joint session for the purpose of electing a senator.

J. C. Pritchard, republican, was chosen as his own successor, receiving on the first ballot 58 votes, against 43 for Cyrus Thompson, populist, and 33 for Rufus A. Boughton, democrat. The combined opposition to Pritchard was 76.

Pritchard is now serving in the senate as associate of Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the populist national executive committee. It was through the combination between the republicans and the populists that the state was taken from the democrats and Butler and Pritchard were the leaders of their respective parties.

Butler was elected for the senatorial long term of six years, and Pritchard was chosen for the short-term, his term of service expiring on March 4th next, on which date he will begin his new term of six years. He has been fought bitterly by Butler who has been unable to resist the strength of the prospective republican federal administration. The national republican leaders have had their agents here, and they threw the apple of discord among the populists.

The republicans did not have enough votes to elect Pritchard without the help of the populists, and an overwhelming majority of the votes of the populists were against him.

However, by liberal promises of republican patronage in the next national republican administration the populist ranks were broken, and enough of them refused to abide by the action of the populist caucus, to elect Pritchard.

Pritchard occupies a unique position. He

was a delegate to the St. Louis convention that nominated McKinley and which declared in favor of the gold standard. In his contest for re-election he took the blunt position that he was a friend of silver, and would vote for international bimetalism, if necessary, for the independent free coin-

age of silver at 16 to 1. The bolting populists swore him on this proposition, and they say that he can be relied on.

It is generally understood, however, that Pritchard's promises on the currency question will be broken if necessary. He is elected for six years, but it is known that he will act in full harmony with the republican party in whatever policy it may develop.

The next fight in this state is to be against Butler for the senate, and Pritchard, who is now in for a six year term, will lead it.

The republicans and the populists are lined up against each other, and the democrats are more hopeful than they have been for four years.

There are a mystery surrounding the finding of the infant, but the police officers have a clue, and the matter may develop into a very startling sensation when the investigations are finished.

A few minutes before the policemen were called to make a search, Sergeant Moss saw a hack dash rapidly down Haynes street and disappear in the direction of

forehead and it blinks at the light from large, wide-open eyes of the same color. It has been suggested that it be christened "Eve Con." in view of the fact that it made its debut about the same time as the "baby" Constitution, being only a few days old.

Unless somebody adopts the wail it will be kept at the Home for the Friendless until it is able to take care of itself in the world.

A Clue to the Mystery.

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A few minutes before the policemen were called to make a search, Sergeant Moss saw a hack dash rapidly down Haynes street and disappear in the direction of

There arrived at the Home of the Friendless at 3 o'clock this morning in charge of a big blue-coated policeman one of the prettiest, brightest and sweetest little girl babies that ever constituted a tiny bit of mortality.

Its discovery created a big sensation in the locality, almost as great as the advent of The Evening Constitution "baby" on Monday.

About 3 o'clock this morning an old lady living on Haynes street was awakened by the plaintive wail of a baby. She listened and soon heard the cry again. She ascertained that the cry came from somewhere across the street. A police officer living near by was notified and in a little while Patrolmen Boone and Boyce and Sergeant Moss were on a tour of investigation.

A NEW BABY IS IN TOWN.

Peters street. Other policemen state that they saw a hack answering the description of the one seen by Sergeant Moss crossing the Forsyth street bridge and going north.

As well as the sergeant could tell, there were two occupants of the hack, a man and woman, who seemed to be stylishly dressed. The sergeant saw the vehicle as it dashed under an electric light.

Effort is being made to locate the driver of the hack, and it is believed he can be found. If he is, he may be made to tell the story which will lead to the discovery of the parties who left the infant at the doorstep.

The baby was well dressed, and bears every mark of respectability. The clothing, while too large, was all of the best material. Sergeant Moss believes some interesting and sensational developments will be disclosed as a result of the investigation being made.

DYING BY
THOUSANDS

Bombay Is Depopulated and the Awful Plague Is Spreading in All Directions.

SICKNESS ON BOARD SHIPS

One of Them Lands at Hamburg and Is Quickly Shoved Into Quarantine.

CONFERENCE WILL BE AT ROME

All the Powers Will Be Represented and an Earnest Effort Will Be Made To Devise Some Plan To Check the Ravages of the Disease, Which Now Threatens Almost the Entire East. Likely That All Ships from There Will Be Fumigated Before Being Permitted To Land Their Cargoes.

London, January 20.—A dispatch from Hamburg to a news agency here states that the Pirie, a ship not mentioned in any of the shipping journals, has arrived at Hamburg with suspicious cases of sickness on board, and that as she comes from Bombay, the Hamburg health authorities have taken the precaution to have her quarantined until the exact nature of the disease shall be determined.

Everywhere in Europe energetic measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of the plague through vessels or cargoes arriving from East Indian ports. Orders have been issued by the health authorities at all the maritime centers to watch closely for all cases of suspicious sickness upon vessels from India, and to promptly quarantine such vessels until all danger shall be passed.

All Business at a Standstill.

It is thought that the conference that will be held at Rome to discuss measures for keeping the plague out of Europe will decide upon some means of fumigating Indian cargoes.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bombay states that there is not the slightest improvement in the situation there. People continue to flee from the city in large numbers, and the absence of the laboring classes is severely felt in every direction. The tramway companies have been compelled to stop the running of cars, it not being possible to find men to operate them.

Advices from other sources are to the effect that the exodus of mill operatives continues, and it is expected that many of the most important factories in "chian" will have to shut down owing to the lack of hands.

YOUTHFUL TRAIN WRECKERS.

Two Boys Place a Shovel on a Railroad Track Just To "See the Locomotive Jump."

Media, Pa., January 20.—On Saturday last a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad was derailed near here and the engine and tender hurled down an embankment by a shovel handle which had been placed on the track. No passengers were hurt, but the engineer and fireman were seriously injured. The company's detectives have been working on the case since, and yesterday arrested Lewis Gables, aged thirteen years, and Robert Gray, aged nine years.

Young Gray admitted that they placed the shovel on the track with no intention of wrecking the train, but "just for fun" to see the engine jump." The company is determined to push the case against the boys as a lesson to any others who may feel an inclination to indulge in such "fun." Both boys' fathers are guards in the house of refuge near here, and if convicted the boys will be confined in the institution.

CUT HIMSELF ALL UP.

Remarkable Suicide of a Wealthy Ohio Business Man—Stabbed Himself Sixteen Times.

Kent, O., January 20.—Shortly after 3 o'clock Tuesday morning J. E. Richards, one of the leading business men of this town, arose and took a common pocket knife, and cut his neck and various parts of his body, stabbing himself in the abdomen several times. His wife woke and ran for help. Physicians found sixteen cuts on the body.

After suffering terrible agony all day, he died last night. Richards came here from Syracuse, N. Y., and engaged in the clothing business three years ago. He was sixty-three years of age and leaves a wife and two little daughters. He has been mentally unbalanced for several days.

MADAME CARNOT DEAD.

The Late President's Mother Expires in Paris.

Paris, January 20.—Madame Carnot, mother of the late President Carnot, is dead.

TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION.

Dissatisfaction Felt at the Few Days Allowed for Registration.

Valdosta, January 20.—An election has been called here for the 15th of February on the liquor question. The issue has been tested at the ballot box twice in the past year and on each occasion the anti-prohibitionists have carried the day.

The friends of prohibition have been circulating petitions here for two weeks or more and they expect to make a vigorous fight. Under the registration laws and the laws by which the election is called, only three or four days will be allowed for voters to register and this fact is giving dissatisfaction to both sides. The campaign promises to be a stubborn but quiet contest and it is probable that a very large vote will be polled. The prohibitionists rely upon the solid populist vote, though that vote will be well divided.



JUDGE R. L. RODGERS
He Defended the Name of General Robert E. Lee and Was Stabbed.



J. C. PRITCHARD

age of silver at 16 to 1. The bolting populists swore him on this proposition, and they say that he can be relied on.

There are a mystery surrounding the finding of the infant, but the police officers have a clue, and the matter may develop into a very startling sensation when the investigations are finished.

A BABY AND
A PROBLEM

An Infant Mysteriously Left on An Atlanta Doorstep on Haynes Street.

IT CREATES A SENSATION

Policemen Discovered It at 3 O'Clock This Morning Tugging Away at a Sugar-foot.

MAN AND WOMAN IN A HACK

The Baby Is Carried to the Home for the Friendless—Officers Working on the Hack Clue—Some Startling Developments May Follow Investigations Being Made by Them.



There arrived at the Home of the Friendless at 3 o'clock this morning in charge of a big blue-coated policeman one of the prettiest, brightest and sweetest little girl babies that ever constituted a tiny bit of mortality.

Its discovery created a big sensation in the locality, almost as great as the advent of The Evening Constitution "baby" on Monday.

ALL KINDS OF ATLANTA NEWS FOR ALL SORTS OF ATLANTIANS

MORE SERVICE
IN JULY NEXTPOSTMASTER FOX'S FORCE TO
BE INCREASED BY EIGHT.

OFFICIAL LETTERS GIVEN

Results of the Recent Census Will Be
Effective in a Few Months and the
City's Mail Service Will Be Im-
proved Considerably.

Some time has elapsed since the city census was taken, and as the object was to place Atlanta in the list of first-class postoffice, the people have been patiently awaiting developments. To clear up some doubt as to the exact situation, The Evening Constitution gives below the official correspondence between Postmaster Fox and the Washington authorities.

As soon as the census was taken and sworn to by the secretary of state, Postmaster Fox wrote the following letter to the first assistant postmaster at Washington:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 28, 1896.—Hon. Frank H. Jones, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Sir: Inclosed you will find copy of letter which I wrote to the postmaster general, June 17, 1896, which explains itself; also copy of letter which I wrote your office June 28, 1896. Also, find inclosed certificate from the secretary of state, with seal of his office, certified to by the governor of the state, and also by the secretary of the executive department, showing the population of the city of Atlanta to be 82,220. I have filed in my office a list of each ward separately, names alphabetically taken, and certified to by the proper authorities, all of which I can send to your office if necessary, thinking that all we need would be the inclosed papers. Hoping to receive a favorable reply from your office, I remain very respectfully, AMOS FOX."

First Assistant Jones's Reply.

To this letter Postmaster Fox received the following reply:

"Washington, D. C., December 28, 1896.—Postmaster, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: The honorable postmaster general has this day made an order advancing your office to a first-class free delivery postoffice, effective January 1, 1897. The salary of letter carrier will be changed with this order, of which you will give due notice. Very respectfully, F. H. JONES."

The fiscal year in the postoffice department at Washington ends June 30th next. At that time Atlanta will doubtless be given the extra letter carriers to which the city is now entitled.

Will Get More in July.

The Atlanta postoffice has forty-one carriers. As a city of over 75,000 people she will be entitled to eight more. Postmaster Fox asked for three, but got none because the appropriation was exhausted. In July the eight extras will probably be allowed.

As to the pay of the carriers, all who have served over two years will receive \$1,000. Under this law every one of the present carriers will get this amount, with the exception of only two. The new carriers will receive \$900 for the first year, \$850 for the second year and \$1,000 for the third year.

Many of the carriers in Atlanta have served as long as fifteen years, several as long as eight years.

On the 1st of next July the taking of the city census will begin to bear fruit.

ASKING FOR INTERVENTION.

Bondholders of American Upholstery Co. Against Capital City Bank.

An intervention has been filed by George W. Powers, a bondholder in the American Upholstery Company, asking that the Capital City Bank be removed as trustee for the company, charging collusion between the bank and the company, which resulted in the company being placed in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Powers claims that the company is insolvent and that as temporary receiver Mr. Isaac Hays is operating the plant to its serious deterioration.

ENDED HIS OWN LIFE.

F. M. Essell Dies from the Effects of Carbolic Acid Taken Sunday.

F. M. Essell died last night at the Grady hospital from the effects of an overdose of carbolic acid, which was taken with suicidal intent Saturday night.

He was found Saturday night lying in a stairway on Peachtree street unconscious. His throat was so badly burned from the fiery liquid that he could scarcely speak. He contended all the time while at the hospital that he had not taken any acid. His wife was with him when he died.

Mr. Essell was the father of the crippled ballplayer, Frank Essell. He also leaves a wife and young baby. Of late business reverses weighed upon him and to this fact his suicide is attributed.

A DEFAUTER SURRENDERS.

Martin R. Parker, the Missing Post-office Clerk, Returns to Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 20.—Martin R. Parker, the alleged defaulting deputy superintendent of the money order department of the Buffalo postoffice, gave himself up yesterday, and in company with his bondsmen, appeared before United States Commissioner Norton and was let to bail in \$5,000.

Parker has explained many things to the satisfaction of the postoffice officials and the shortage, it is said, will not exceed \$2,000. He was under a \$3,000 bond.

MR. BRYAN IN TEXAS.

Resumes His Lecturing Tour and Is Given a Warm Reception.

Houston, Tex., January 20.—William J. Bryan arrived here last night at 10:30 o'clock via the Southern Pacific from New Orleans, accompanied by his private secretary, R. F. Rose. He was met at the depot by a crowd of over 200 and went immediately to a hotel.

He will be entertained tomorrow by Governor Culberson and other state officials and tomorrow night he will deliver a lecture at the Auditorium.

CONWELL HERE
FRIDAY NIGHTTHE FAMOUS LECTURER WILL
APPEAR AT THE GRAND.

"IN ACRES OF DIAMONDS"

He is Not Only a Famous Lecturer, but Has Won Renown Both as a Soldier and as a Minister and Has Traveled Extensively on This and Other Continents.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell, who is one of the most eloquent and fascinating lecturers in the country, will speak in Atlanta Friday night. He is not a total stranger to the people of this city, having been here four years ago.

He spoke at that time in the First Methodist church and after the lecture had been given every one who had been fortunate enough to hear him wanted him to repeat the lecture, and Mr. Hugh Innan, upon the solicitation of several of the audience offering:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 28, 1896.—Hon. Frank H. Jones, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Sir: Inclosed you will find copy of letter which I wrote to the postmaster general, June 17, 1896, which explains itself; also copy of letter which I wrote your office June 28, 1896. Also, find inclosed certificate from the secretary of state, with seal of his office, certified to by the governor of the state, and also by the secretary of the executive department, showing the population of the city of Atlanta to be 82,220. I have filed in my office a list of each ward separately, names alphabetically taken, and certified to by the proper authorities, all of which I can send to your office if necessary, thinking that all we need would be the inclosed papers. Hoping to receive a favorable reply from your office, I remain very respectfully, AMOS FOX."

To this letter Postmaster Fox received the following reply:

"Washington, D. C., December 28, 1896.—Postmaster, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: The honorable postmaster general has this day made an order advancing your office to a first-class free delivery postoffice, effective January 1, 1897. The salary of letter carrier will be changed with this order, of which you will give due notice. Very respectfully, F. H. JONES."

The fiscal year in the postoffice department at Washington ends June 30th next. At that time Atlanta will doubtless be given the extra letter carriers to which the city is now entitled.

Will Get More in July.

The Atlanta postoffice has forty-one carriers. As a city of over 75,000 people she will be entitled to eight more. Postmaster Fox asked for three, but got none because the appropriation was exhausted. In July the eight extras will probably be allowed.

As to the pay of the carriers, all who have served over two years will receive \$1,000. Under this law every one of the present carriers will get this amount, with the exception of only two. The new carriers will receive \$900 for the first year, \$850 for the second year and \$1,000 for the third year.

Many of the carriers in Atlanta have served as long as fifteen years, several as long as eight years.

On the 1st of next July the taking of the city census will begin to bear fruit.

ASKING FOR INTERVENTION.

Bondholders of American Upholstery Co. Against Capital City Bank.

An intervention has been filed by George W. Powers, a bondholder in the American Upholstery Company, asking that the Capital City Bank be removed as trustee for the company, charging collusion between the bank and the company, which resulted in the company being placed in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Powers claims that the company is insolvent and that as temporary receiver Mr. Isaac Hays is operating the plant to its serious deterioration.

ENDED HIS OWN LIFE.

F. M. Essell Dies from the Effects of Carbolic Acid Taken Sunday.

F. M. Essell died last night at the Grady hospital from the effects of an overdose of carbolic acid, which was taken with suicidal intent Saturday night.

He was found Saturday night lying in a stairway on Peachtree street unconscious. His throat was so badly burned from the fiery liquid that he could scarcely speak. He contended all the time while at the hospital that he had not taken any acid. His wife was with him when he died.

Mr. Essell was the father of the crippled ballplayer, Frank Essell. He also leaves a wife and young baby. Of late business reverses weighed upon him and to this fact his suicide is attributed.

A DEFAUTER SURRENDERS.

Martin R. Parker, the Missing Post-office Clerk, Returns to Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 20.—Martin R. Parker, the alleged defaulting deputy superintendent of the money order department of the Buffalo postoffice, gave himself up yesterday, and in company with his bondsmen, appeared before United States Commissioner Norton and was let to bail in \$5,000.

Parker has explained many things to the satisfaction of the postoffice officials and the shortage, it is said, will not exceed \$2,000. He was under a \$3,000 bond.

MR. BRYAN IN TEXAS.

Resumes His Lecturing Tour and Is Given a Warm Reception.

Houston, Tex., January 20.—William J. Bryan arrived here last night at 10:30 o'clock via the Southern Pacific from New Orleans, accompanied by his private secretary, R. F. Rose. He was met at the depot by a crowd of over 200 and went immediately to a hotel.

He will be entertained tomorrow by Governor Culberson and other state officials and tomorrow night he will deliver a lecture at the Auditorium.

COAST STORM
ON ITS WAYWEATHER MAN SAYS ONE IS
FORMING IN SOUTHWEST.

COAST CITIES ARE IN DANGER

Conditions Are Favorable for Unsettled Weather, with Rain This Afternoon, Probably Clearing Thursday and Cooler That Night.

It is possible that the Atlantic coast will be swept by a storm of equal if not of greater energy than the one which played havoc in Florida some months ago.

The storm is brewing in the Mississippi valley and is rapidly gaining strength as it advances. The unsettled weather in Atlanta and throughout the south this morning was caused by the advance of the storm.

When it reaches the coast it will take a northeasterly direction, says the weather man, and cause terrible storms on the coast of the Carolinas.

Atlanta may feel the effects of the storm if it is as strong as it is expected it will be.

Following in the rear of the storm will be clear and cold weather.

Mr. Marbury, of the signal service bureau, on being interviewed, said:

The Signal Service Talks.

"Yesterday morning's reports show that the storm was developed in the western portion of the Gulf of Mexico, and that succeeding observations gave the course of the storm from southwest to northeast, where it entered the United States Tuesday night in the southeastern extremity of Texas and moved during Tuesday night up the Mississippi valley as far as Memphis, where the storm was central this morning.

"The track of this storm will be marked by increasing cloudiness, higher temperature and general rains. The rains were heaviest along the west Gulf coast this morning, with a cold front moving in from the northwest. On coming in contact with this cold current of air this warm, moist atmosphere was suddenly reduced, resulting in general cloudiness and rains.

"The area of high pressure has moved during the past twenty-four hours from the upper lake regions southeastward and is now moving off the Atlantic coast near New York city. A second area of low barometer is moving in from the northwest, centering this morning over Lake Superior, this causing cloudiness throughout the upper Mississippi valley and over the northern border of the United States.

"The coast of this storm will be clearing weather and probably lower temperature. Conditions are now favorable for unsettled weather, with rain during this evening, probably clearing Thursday afternoon, and cooler by Thursday evening."

Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. January 20, 1897.

Station and State or weather

New York, clear. 14 10 00
Boston, clear. 14 10 00
Washington, cloudy. 20 20 00
Jacksonville, cloudy. 64 40 00
Tampa, cloudy. 64 40 00
Montgomery, rain. 52 30 70
New Orleans, cloudy. 58 40 70
Mobile, cloudy. 64 38 110
Pensacola, cloudy. 64 38 110
Galveston, clear. 40 40 34
Corpus Christi, clear. 40 40 34
Houston, clear. 40 40 34
Knoxville, rain. 36 28 02
Cincinnati, cloudy. 32 22 00
Buffalo, cloudy. 32 22 00
Pittsburgh, cloudy. 32 18 00
Chicago, cloudy. 34 20 00
St. Paul, cloudy. 34 20 00
St. Louis, cloudy. 34 22 13
Kansas City, snow. 32 22 44
Omaha, snow. 32 22 44
Huron, S. D., cloudy. 14 12 00
Aberdeen, clear. 48 30 36
Fort Smith, clear. 48 30 36
Dodge City, cloudy. 30 26 40
Below zero.

J. P. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Somewhat Chilly in Quebec.

Quebec, January 20.—Twenty-six degrees below zero was registered here Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

Sixteen Below in Maine.

Portland, Me., January 20.—The mercury at sunrise Tuesday was 16 below, and at noon it was 10 below, with a clear sky. It was the coldest day since February 3, 1891.

Severest Snap Since 1861.

Calais, Me., January 20.—The thermometer registered 20 below Tuesday morning with the wind blowing forty miles an hour. Fourteen below was the highest point during the day and the mercury was slowly falling again last night. There has been no day equal to it in severity since "cold Friday" in 1861.

PETITIONS FOR INCORPORATION.

Two Companies Ask the Courts for the Usual Corporate Privileges.

Two petitions were filed today from companies desiring corporate privileges.

Messrs. Harry L. English, Jr., E. B. Venable and J. W. English, Jr., ask that they be incorporated under the name and style of "The Atlanta Soda Company," with a capital stock of \$5,000, for a term of twenty years. They will do a general soda water, ice cream, hot drinks and fancy drinks business, and will also manufacture soda fountain appliances, and so on, in Atlanta.

Messrs. J. L. Bass, R. F. Jones, J. B. Jones and Joseph Minkley have applied for a charter under the name and style of "The Hiss Dry Goods Company," with a capital stock of \$5,000, and the privilege of transacting a general dry goods business in Atlanta, and so on, for a term of twenty years.

They propose to do a general dry goods business in Atlanta, and so on, for a term of twenty years.

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THE COLONEL'S
BAD MISTAKETHE FAILURE OF AN ELECTRIC
LIGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

A SCORCHER'S FAIR VICTIM

Peachtree Street Witnesses a Strange Occurrence—No Serious Accident Is the Result, and the Laugh Is Decidedly on the Colonel.

It was the failure of the electric light at a critical moment, the colonel insists, that was responsible for it all. Be that as it may, however, his friends find in it a great source for laughter at his expense.

There were three of them, who were strolling up Peachtree street slowly after dusk. The one who bore the distinguished, if not distinguishing, title of colonel; his daughter and the friend—he said to the credit of the colonel's loyalty that he still calls him by this name—who circulated the story among their mutual acquaintances.

They were escorting the young lady home, and the colonel had a well-developed

idea that he would remember some good reason for going down town again after he had deposited her there. But as there was no telling what pressure might be brought to bear upon him when he made this announcement, he was secretly glad when he espied a business friend on the corner where they were to cross over to the other side of the way, whom he quickly decided to use as the bearer of word that would make return imperative.

He asked the others to wait for him a moment, and going over to the newcomer started an apparently earnest conversation with him.

At this moment another person, who enters very forcibly into this story, appeared—appeared, at least, to all save the colonel, who was so absorbed in his conversation that he failed to notice her.

This was a young woman who came hurrying along the side street in evident haste and who assayed to cross Peachtree street.

As she started to do so she cautiously looked in every direction to see if a car was approaching.

She saw nothing, not even the scorching, who, with his head over the handle bars, with eyes upon the tire of his front wheel, was oblivious to all save the making of speed.

A Moment of Suspense.

He came flying down the broad thoroughfare at a rate that would have done him credit upon a track and with noiselessness that a thief might have envied.

He was about a block away when the young woman's foot left the sidewalk. A few seconds more and they were together.

The pedestrian fell where she stood, but the cyclist went on some hundred yards further without the aid of his machine.

The colonel heard the commotion behind him and turned. Before him was the prostrate form of a woman and beside her a much battered bicycle. There was only one conclusion for him to reach, and with a cry he rushed into the street and gathered the unconscious woman into his arms.

It was at this moment that the electric light overhead gave its final sputter and went out.

"My daughter. She's killed," roared the agonized man. "For heaven's sake, some one go for a doctor," and his words subsided into an inarticulate moaning.

In a moment he recovered his voice again, but "my daughter," and his pleading for a doctor was all he could find heart to say.

One of his arms was about the still form. With the free hand he was stroking the woman's hair. His eyes were dimmed with tears and bent still lower to bestow upon her brow a fatherly kiss. Then suddenly the light flared up again and it fell full upon the whitened face.

The colonel for a moment was powerless to move. Was it possible unconsciousness could so transform a face? And now a strangely familiar hand was laid upon his shoulder and mechanically he turned.

The one whom he had believed he was holding in his arm was behind him.

They Both Went Home.

To the colonel's credit, be it known, that while not so effusive, he was not the less solicitous about the comfort of the unfortunate victim of the scorching. Fortunately her injuries were slight and in a few minutes she recovered sufficiently to take up her interrupted journey homeward.

The colonel did likewise, and perhaps it is unnecessary to say that he remained there.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. P. Brannon, M. D. Practices

at woman and children. Calls at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

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TOO HOT, SAYS
MRS. PERKINSTHE DOCTOR APPLIED TORRID
BRICKS AND BURNED HER.

NOW ASKS FOR DAMAGES

Lady Says She Is Permanently Injured and She Asks the Court for \$5,000 Damages Against the Doctor Who Attended Her—Body and Feelings Both Hurt.

Through her attorneys, Andrews & Davis, Mrs. Rosa Perkins has filed a suit for \$5,000 damages against her physician, Dr. William C. Warren, charging that she sustained serious and permanent injuries because of his negligence.

She says that in performing an operation he used hot bricks and hot irons, which he applied to her limbs, burning them severely and leaving permanent scars. She also accuses him of being neglectful in his treatment.

While under the influence of strong opiates and undergoing a surgical operation, Mrs. Perkins says that Dr. Warren applied hot bricks and smoothing irons to her limbs and feet, which burned through the flesh, leaving ugly wounds and permanent scars, from which she will suffer continuously.

She says Dr. Warren heated the bricks and only partially wrapped them when he applied them to her limbs. She says he was negligent and careless in failing to securely wrap the hot irons, and while she was unconscious of physical pain, the bricks and irons were slowly but surely burning their way into her flesh.

GOURT CALENDAR

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
OCTOBER TERM, 1896.

First Division in Session—Hon. T. J. Simmons, Chief Justice; Hon. S. R. Atkinson and Hon. W. A. Little, Associates.

All cases on Atlanta circuit having been argued, the court adjourned until Thursday morning, the 21st of January, at 9 o'clock, when the Stone Mountain circuit will be called and will continue sitting until the cases from the middle and Augusta circuits are disposed of. There are eight cases from Stone Mountain, eight from Middle, and twenty-two from the Augusta circuit.

The following is the calendar of the Stone Mountain circuit:

Blinder vs. Ragdale, ordinary, to use.

2. Veal vs. Johnson & George.

3. Sharp vs. Hicks.

4. Humphries et al. vs. Blalock.

5. Robinson vs. Stewart, survivor.

6. Miller, administrator, vs. Mutual Benefit Building Association et al.

7. Clay vs. Hook.

8. Thompson vs. George et al.

SECOND DIVISION IN CONSULTATION

Hon. Samuel Lumpkin, presiding judge; Hon. A. J. Cobb and Hon. W. H. Fish, associates.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1896.

Hon. W. T. Newman, district judge, presiding.

Assignment of cases for January 21, 1897: The case of Derby vs. Southern Railway Company was being argued at adjournment.

1273. E. A. Roberts vs. Southern Railway Company.

1274. John Cochran vs. Same.

1275. E. A. Roberts vs. Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

1276. Frank R. Heidler vs. Southern Railway Company.

1277. J. H. Hulse vs. Same.

1278. Lilly Berry vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

1279. Marshall C. Adams vs. Southern Railway Company.

1280. George W. Adams vs. Same.

1281. A. P. Allen vs. Same.

1282. A. Rodebaugh vs. Same.

1283. Austell vs. Same.

1284. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1285. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1286. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1287. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1288. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1289. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1290. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1291. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1292. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1293. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1294. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1295. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1296. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1297. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1298. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

1299. B. F. Avera vs. Same.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

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Whole & Holiday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

A Common Sense View.

making comparisons people generally to extremes. frequently hear a man say that he is the worst cold of his life; that he is the best well of water in the state, or that he has never known such a severe winter.

times out of ten these statements imply mean that the person speaking has had cold, good water, and that it is cold weather. Just such exaggerations occur in people talk about business and success. Men who are making money say that they never saw better times, and men who are doing nothing claim that they never saw worse.

making up our judgment we should extremes, and never use the words "best" and "worst." For several years country has suffered from financial depression, but it is a mistake to say that it is the worst period of the kind ever known.

After the panic of 1857 there was a great deal of misery and poverty all over the country. Industrious mechanics could not work at any wages, and thousands of poor people were reduced to beggary.

light here in Georgia the honest poor were turned out of their humble homes by creditors, and many families had to flee to the sale of their beds and household utensils. They were stripped of everything that would bring a dime at auction.

After that gloomy period of distress, people got on their feet again. They enjoyed happiness and prosperity, and all up to a great country. It will be again. We are getting out of the slough of hard times, and are moving upward. The reaction is coming, and a pendulum is beginning to swing back.

History will repeat itself times without number. We must expect good fortune and misfortune, flush times and hard times. It is quite likely that the country will now move on prosperously for fifteen or twenty years—possibly for a generation, and then a panic will come, and those who are not prepared for it will go smash.

We do not look for the best and brightest period ever known in our history, but it is reasonable to expect in the next few years more prosperous times than the present. The indications are encouraging.

the most experienced business men look hopefully of the outlook.

Show Your Pluck at Home.

from time to time we read announcements of the departure of adventurous Americans for Cuba, where they hope to join the insurgents.

high-spirited boys will make a fatal mistake if they allow themselves to be persuaded into joining these expeditions. The first place, the Cubans do not want them. They want veterans, money and arms. They want soldiers who are proof against the yellow fever.

men, it should be recollected that many Americans in the past who have gone to Cuba to fight for the freedom of that island have never returned. They fell victims to disease or were cruelly butchered by the Spaniards.

of our young men need a stirring field of action, they will find it here. There is only of fighting to do at home. Life everywhere is a kind of warfare. Men have to fight temptation, poverty, vice and sin, and in combating these they are fighting for themselves and all who are dear to them.

at home and that everything that is evil, and use the weapons of reason, industry and righteousness.

It is all right for the Cubans to strike at their homes, but our young men who are adventure should first strike for their own. A little farm among our old red hills is far better than an unmarked grave in the Cuban swamp.

stay at home and be a Georgia colon.

It is wonderful how easy it is to convert men when he is in jail and wants to get out. Several Georgia murderers have recently made a profession of religion.

that drunkenness, indecency, fighting and other misdemeanors in private rooms were not public offenses. But since Captain Chapman was an uninvited guest at the Seelye dinner the young men about town doubt whether they have the right to have any fun at all.

Will Claus Spreckels restore the fortune heeded back to him by his daughters, or will he allow her to live on the pitiful \$2,000 a month, which is all that poor girl has left?

It has been nearly a month since the Christmas holidays, and yet murderers continue their slaughter of women and children.

Look not upon the stove when it is red, is good advice for this season of the year. The stove-heated prayer meeting room is responsible for the death of many a good man.

Northern tourists of the afternoon trains must not think that a riot is in progress in every Georgia town they pass through. The excited people they see are simply making a rush for The Evening Constitution.

Another New York doctor comes out against kissing. His younger patients are now looking for physicians who understand their constitutions.

Du Maurier's saying, "nothing is as pure as mud," doubtless inspired the young nincompoops who recently enjoyed the Seelye function with unction.

It is said that Palatka, the man who, it is claimed, caused the Cahaba train disaster, is apparently demoted. All that a criminal has to do to convince some people of his insanity is to make his crime exceptionally horrible and atrocious.

Random Remarks and Stray Gossip.

"What a splendid Washington correspondent Joe Ohl makes!" I have heard from so many of The Constitution's readers that it is safe to accept it as the general verdict.

Mr. Ohl has long been regarded as one of the best of the kind of looking over the leading dailies, and you have doubtless noticed the nervous energy and reckless dash which he infuses into his letters and sketches.

Lewis is a lawyer, as well as a newspaper man, and his ups and downs in life have made him a good judge of human nature. He has just enough of the devil in him to make him delight in a scandalous comment on the little men around him who are trying to hitch themselves to big things in public life, and his pen is a most effective weapon.

There is a young man down at Conyers who is quite a favorite with newspaper men, though he has no connection with journalism. Ex-Mayor Ed Almond is a man of business, a member of a prosperous firm, and he belongs to that sturdy and enterprising Georgia Gentry, who have long been at the front in commercial and financial circles.

The remarkable thing about Ed Almond is that he finds time to devote to his specialty, which is the collection of books and newspapers of historical value. In his library are such works as "Sherwood's Georgia," White's "Historical Collections of Georgia," Miller's "Bench and Bar of Georgia," Charlton's "Life of General James Jackson," Harlan's "Memories of Oglethorpe," Chapin's "Miscellaneous of Georgia," and numerous other books treating of Georgia matters.

Some of these volumes are very old, and cost fancy prices, but Mr. Almond does not count dollars when he wants a book for his collection. Just now he has his eye upon the first newspaper printed in Georgia, which was published in 1835 and probably got it, though it is worth several times its weight in gold.

Naturally, his bookish tastes and his accurate knowledge of Georgia history have introduced him to men of similar tastes throughout the state, and if he should decide to go to the bar for he is still young enough to make his choice of a profession—he would find it easy to make his way. He will not be able to keep out of public life, and his gifts and personal magnetism cannot fail to make him very popular.

It would not surprise me some day to see a state historical society organized with Mr. Almond at its head.

By the way, I wonder what has become of the manuscripts relating to Georgia history which were obtained in London many years ago by a special agent sent to England by the state for that purpose. If any of them have been preserved they should be perpetuated in print.

There is still in existence a manuscript, "History of Georgia," by ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin, which should be rescued from the ravages of time and put into a more enduring shape.

Another manuscript would be very interesting if printed. It is the diary kept by Alexander H. Stephens during his gloomy prison life in Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

We need a literary man with the spirit of "Old Mortality" to go around among the tombstones of our history, saving them from oblivion and making his work a labor of love.

The fact is, there ought to be a state historical society, with headquarters right here at the state capital. It is a shame to have nothing of the kind here, when the state library at Madison, Wis., contains more rare old books about Georgia than can be found anywhere in our state, except perhaps in the collection of the Georgia Historical Society at Savannah.

We have neglected these matters too much. Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie's forthcoming book containing the biography and writings of the late Judge Richard H. Clark should have a large sale. Mrs. Wylie's literary work is always up to a high standard, and Judge Clark's numerous contributions to the press are of permanent value and will make a book that will deserve a place in every Georgian's library.

It is a pity that the judge did not live long enough to write his reminiscences of our bench and bar. He once contemplated such a work, and Judge O. A. Lochrane also thought of writing it, but the ill health of these gifted men caused them to abandon the idea.

Fortunately, the disinterested work of love undertaken by Mrs. Wylie will give us a Georgia book which will be highly prized by lawyers and the literary public generally. WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

TIMELY TALES OF AN OLD TIMER

I sat down, with the Virginians last night at the banquet given in commemoration of the anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's birthday, and listened with emotions which most of you do not share to the reminiscent speeches that were made, to the good old stories that were told and to the good old songs that were sung. Usually I do not go to war gatherings. I like to forget that I ever saw men shot down in cold blood by their brothers or stabbed to death by bayonets in the hands of their neighbors. The war is a very dark cloud in my memory, and I seldom care to illumine it with the clear sunlight of reflection.

But there are times when we old soldiers who have pulled through the war and the yellow fever and the financial panics which followed after and out down so many of our comrades—there is not much difference in the three—like to get together and talk soberly of our battles and our hardships. I personally had few of the former and many of the latter, for I spent most of my term of enlistment in a prison. But a man needs only to see one real battle to know what war means, and I saw more than one.

It was my good fortune to meet General Lee shortly after Grant met him at Appomattox—and I have been proud ever since that he was my general. I do not know that he was a great man, as we understand greatness in these days, but I know that he combined three distinct virtues which make a successful soldier, a successful statesman or a successful business man—courage, caution and consideration. If he was afraid of anything on earth he did not show it. If there were great chances to be taken, he did not take them. If his men needed rest after a long march, he went into camp. Grant didn't—always.

A not too fulsome eulogy of Lee was pronounced by Benjamin Harvey Hill, and I listened with pleasure to his quotation by my young friend, Algernon B. Chandler, the orator of the occasion. Hill said: "He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty; a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was Caesar without his ambition; Frederick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward."

But is he without his reward when all his countrymen bow to his memory? Has Washington any greater reward?

As I listened to the speakers last evening and watched the enthusiasm and pride rise in the faces of those all about me, my mind drifted backward into years long gone, and I have no doubt that my own failure to join in the general applause made me conspicuous. I absorbed it all, but I did not want to manifest the happiness I felt. I could not have made noise adequate to my feelings, and so I retreated within myself and looked on. The evening ended all too soon.

It was not so much that I felt glad because Lee had been born, or rejoiced because of his marvelous career. I am not the sort of man who remembers Washington only on the 22d of February, or gives presents to his family only at Christmas, or feels patriotic only on the Fourth of July. I am not much given to observing dates. I even remember that I am a God-fearing man when I am not in church, and my sentiments and affections are never regulated by the acts of congress.

I hope your's are not. The banquet aroused in me, rather, an enthusiastic pride in the magnificent manhood of the American people—in the manhood of the south, which surviving the war, was meeting and battling on an even footing with the north for its fair share of trade. The veteran confederate generals who sat by me were now generals of finance, and the soldiers of war who were unsuccessful in 1865 had already won their final victory as soldiers of fortune thirty years later.

Against the same hardy and relentless enemy, too!

I do not suppose that we will triumph over our watchful foes in this new battle—and I pray that we may not—but I am sure that it will never end at Appomattox. There is room for the tremendous standing armies on both sides to operate, against each other as they please, and the roar of battle will be the pleasantest sound that the women folks left at home will ever hear. It will be the whirl of wheels in the cotton mills wrested from New England and planted on Georgia soil; the sound of the pick and shovel far underground; the escaping steam of furnaces, and the shrill blasts of factory whistles calling the soldiers to arms.

I think just now we are getting a little the best of the fight. It has taken a long time to teach most of the people in the south that the world did not come to an end when Lee surrendered, but they all know it this afternoon. It has taken a minority of them a long time to learn that it is just as honorable for men and women to work for living as to pretend to be the glorious blood of the south—the blood that flowed in the veins of our matchless general—has given them the courage and confidence of their convictions.

Now and then we run up against a little Gettysburg, and the enemy chases us back. We are puppets sometimes in the strategic hands of the great generals up north, but we are quick to rally. We can't have right away all the money we want or even the kind of money we want, but we are getting more every day of the best kind that congress will give us. After while the bond market will be supplied and then the government will manufacture money that you and I and other common people can get hold of.

Until that time comes, however, the rattle of musketry along the picket line will not cease.

I am afraid the reflections born at the banquet have led me into preaching a sermon, and still more afraid that I have not preached well. But if you had watched, as I have, the steady growth of the community I love so well from desolation to prosperity, I should be tempted to triumph, you would feel with me in giving thanks that we hold the banquet at all. And if you had attended the particular banquet held last night, you would see the new south's

army—you would go away, as I did, feeling that our interests are safe in them. This new baby of ours is a willing recruit. Watch her fight. BERA EASY.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

Abraham Lincoln's son, it is said, is the ward of McAllister of Chicago, and the manager of balls for the select. The exceptions are rare where great men's sons ever amount to anything.—*London News.*

We'll bet a dollar to a doughnut that the Spanish consul at Jacksonville knows more about the sinking of the Commodore than he cares to tell.—*Poulan Herald.*

A judge in Minnesota has asked the grand jury to ascertain, if possible, how an alderman with a salary of \$20 a year and no other visible means of support can live luxuriously and save money. He is an inquisitive judge.—*Darien Gazette.*

Chief Hood has declared war against the bicycle scorchers who race to fires. It is well.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Montgomery M. Folsom's article on his dead father, entitled, "A Sad Retrospect," was a tender, touching and beautiful tribute. It required a man of genius with a big heart to write it.—*Conyers Weekly.*

Indian Spring needs more of the big tree and some of the poplar.—*Augusta Herald.*

Somebody down there in Cuba ought to quit fighting and go into the field of fiction.—*Augusta News.*

Public officials in Kansas will no longer kiss the Bible when they are sworn into office. They are afraid of populist microbes.

Indiana will imitate Georgia's anti-trust legislation. If this sort of thing is to go on, Mr. H. Y. McCord, of this city, need not expect any valentines from the trusts and combines next month.

In Maine a woman is to be tried for insanity because she wears a man's rocks. If she had put on his trousers it would have been all right in that neck of the woods.

Coxy wants to get his crowd together again on Washington's birthday to influence congressional legislation. When demagogues want to do anything particularly mean and riotous they always select the birthday of the father of our country.

Wild Hog, a western Indian, has gone to New York to study civilization. His family has long been a prominent one in that city.

Sam Jones says that "hell is within a half mile of Boston." That is probably the reason why he is coming to Atlanta in March. He wants to get as far away as possible from hades.

Chicago drank more than 3,000 barrels of beer last year. Yet when people are sick in that city they lay the blame on the water.

Ben Franklin's birthday was celebrated last Friday in many northern cities. The old philosopher was in some respects the greatest of Americans. He was the brightest statesman, scholar and man of affairs in his generation. Better still, he was a modern journalist.

Mr. Bryan is continuing his lecture tour, in spite of a few unfavorable criticisms. He believes that no man of genius or talent can be written down or talked down by others.

The worst evils skip Atlanta, or touch her gently. Even the grip lets her off easily.

The Moon seems to affect lunatics, and it seems to be a factor in Atlanta politics.

THE LITTLE CASTELLANE.

Oh, the qualling,
Oh, the bawling,
Of the little
Castellane!
Oh, the kneeling
Of its yelling
Incidental
To a pain!
But the Castellanes are jumping.
And their hearts are full of joy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little
Boy!
Boy!
Oh, the tootsey
Wootsey, wootsey
Of its dainty
Dimpled nose,
White it's singing,
And its clinging
With its fingers
To its toes.
While it smiles the smile most happy.
That its parents both enjoy.
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little
Boy!
Boy!
Oh, the crowing
Overflowing
From the dumpty
Dab of pink
When it's pining
And its whining
Most politely
For a drink!
And it drinks it as its daddy
Drinks the cup whose bubbles eloy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little
Boy!
Boy!
Oh, the capture
Of the rapture
Of the despot
And its reign!
For it bosses
While it tosses,
All the house of
Castellane!
But the mandates of the tyrant
Never their fondest dreams annoy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little
Boy!
Boy!
Boy!

Constitutional Amendments.

THE OLD STREET CLOCK.

On that corner have I stood,
Where the human torrents meet.
Watching men in every mood
Passing by with hurrying feet.
I have seen on many a face
Alternating smiles and tears.
As I stood there in my place
Night and day for thirteen years!

I have watched the ebb and flow
Of that restless mortal tide,
Rushing on through weal and woe,
Dashing, drifting, far and wide,
Dashing down the glooms and gleams
Of the gorge of dark despair;
Drifting through the dale of dreams,
Careless, blithe and debonaire.

Object age with halting pace,
In its second infancy; a day—
Youth with all its witching grace,
Buoyant, blisful, fancy free!
Manhood's majesty and prime,
And that wondrous womanhood
That defies the taunts of time,
All have passed me where I stood.

In the dead days, past and gone,
I have seen the working girls,
Marked the dalliance breeze of dawn
Toying with their tossing curls;
Like a flight of swallows they,
Skimming o'er the pavement stones,
Fitting forth to meet the day
In their different labor zones.

What a contrast did they make—
Rosy cheek and laughing eye—
With the ragged, red-nosed rake,
With his dull glance shuffling by.
They the slaves of honest toil,
Face to face to meet their fate;
He to them a fitting foil,
Reckless, wretched, reprobate!

I have seen the ebon arch
Sprung across the saddened street,
I have heard the funeral march
And the tramp of many feet;
It has chilled me to the core
Bomber trappers, snail plums,
With their sorrowful comrades bore
Some loved leader to the tomb!

They have taken me away;
Vanished are the dreams of yore!
Facing down the hake shops veiling
Faces I shall see no more!
Still shall come the passing throng,
Faces fair and voices sweet,
But not those I've loved so long—
Dear old friends on Whitehall street!

—MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Soliloquy of the Old Clock.

Passing down Peachtree street I was attracted by a confused murmuring, and on investigating I found that the noise proceeded from the old clock. Its was old face looked haggard and worn in the moonlight and the hands hung listlessly that have pointed the hour to so many wayfarers in days that are gone.

"And so," said the old clock hoarsely, "they have removed me from my old stand on Whitehall street, and I must now accustom myself to the new faces and forms that throng this great thoroughfare. It is pretty hard to think that there are a lot of people that I have become accustomed to greeting every day will now pass out of my knowledge."

"I like those Peachtree folks, but they are very different from those that I have been used to on Whitehall. Those are the business folks in the world. They are always in a hurry, while the people that I see passing here now seem to have more leisure."

"First thing in the morning I used to see the milk wagons, the beer wagons and the delivery men from the hake shops veiling down the street as if the fate of the nation depended on their expedition. Then I have been often amused at the old topers shuffling down the street and peering up into my face to see what time it was."

"They used to look daggers at me and if they had had their watches with them (they generally were in soak) they would have disputed with me, but as it was they would walk down to the next corner and cast a furtive glance at the big clock on the courthouse tower and finding that I was correct, a look of resignation would appear on their hard faces and they would lean up against a post to wait until the hands pointed to 8 o'clock."

"It was really pathetic to see men so far gone and so lost to all laudable interests in life that they seemed to have nothing better to do than to get up and parade the streets waiting for the hour to arrive when they might enter upon another day of wasted energy."

"How different it was a few minutes later when the working girls would suddenly swoop down like a flock of pigeons and for a few minutes the streets were alive with them and the chatter of their merry voices was like a chorus of hope songs. I loved to watch their brave faces as they went cheerily out to resume their daily task in nowise menaced by the hard fate that robbed them of the enjoyment of their youth."

"There must be something healthy as well as fascinating about honest labor, for I have noticed the same expression of contentment on the faces of rough and bearded men as they hurried by on their way to the scene of their daily toil. Absolutely I have seen the most rugged features glorified by that look of earnest purpose when some great big brawny fellow would step briskly along with the fragrance of a goodby kiss from baby lips still fresh in his mind."

"Ah, me! I will be glad when they set me going again. I am tired of this inaction. It seems perfectly dreadful to have to remain silent and still and all the world so busy about me. As I have said I want to be in the rush. I have heard people sigh for rest, but the most terrible fate that can befall one, according to my view, is enforced inaction. Dum vivimus vivamus is an old Latin aphorism that seems to me to contain a whole sermon. There is no use living an idle and unprofitable life. I know that there is an opinion prevalent that these Peachtree people live away their time unprofitably, but I have learned better. They are always busy with some scheme for the betterment of mankind, and I feel that they are entitled to all the amusement that they can get out of life. I have learned one thing. Nobody can live long in Atlanta without becoming imbued with the spirit of work that pervades every class and that is the secret of the success and happiness of this great people." M. H. P.

The bright youngsters who carry The Evening Constitution to its subscribers have made a promising start. Charles O'Connor, the famous New York lawyer, and Editor Tabernash, of the Chicago Tribune, both like the new paper.

The new south's army of the future will be the army of the future.

THE BRIGHT YOUNGSTERS WHO CARRY THE EVENING CONSTITUTION TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS HAVE MADE A PROMISING START.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, THE FAMOUS NEW YORK LAWYER, AND EDITOR TABERNASH, OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, BOTH LIKE THE NEW PAPER.

FIVE GEORGIA DARKIES WHO DON'T WANT OFFICE

"Now's de time fur de niggers ter git some of dat ar' pap whut de white folks been talkin' 'bout an' whut dey been er fattenin' off er eber sence Mas' Grover been er holdin' ob de reins."

These political reflections came from one



TOO CLOSELY CONFINED

of the hackling cables at the union depot. There was an advertisement on the city editor's desk for a story on "Colored Political Office Seekers in Georgia," and here was the opportunity to get some pointers.

It was ascertained in the first place that the speaker was the state secretary of the Georgia League of Plum Pullers. He had been in constant communication with the original McKinley men ever since the man from the Buckeye state won in the national republican convention.

There was no doubt that a very close canvass had been made to see whether or not the offices in the state would go round. It was discovered that they would not, even if the indiscreet members of the chain gang were omitted. A poll of the state showed that there were at least five colored citizens of Georgia who did not want an office. This remarkable discovery has been a subject of the most earnest discussion along the hack street for some days past. There are some staunch republicans who do not believe

bowwows while he sits there and "carves dat 'possum." And so he wants no office.

No. 4. The conjunction of a negro in a halle and a white handle razor is conclusive to such ecstatic joy that the hero of such a union of physical and material forces has neither time nor inclination to give to the prosaic regretation of chasing after an office with the same prospects in sight as a spook has of overtaking a Jack o' lantern. The exquisite delight of "cutting the pigeon wing" with a white handle razor for paraphernalia is so productive of political apathy that it is not to be wondered at that this terrific follower of Turpishness and white cutlery should utterly abjure political aspirations. And so he wants no office.

No. 5. And last name in this eventful history, the old time "fore de wah Georgia darkie," who "members when de stars fell," whose withered heart still yearns for the good time when "ol' missus ap' of massa uted, be his friend." He is "de white folks' nigger," and he holds in contempt "dese new niggers widout no manners, whut am er trinn' ter sit eber de white folks is." So far from having any aspirations to hold public office he does not even vote. His voice trembles with

the report and it has been necessary to verify it with something like official figures, and this has been done after much trouble.

But the fact remains; it stands to the front like an elephant's trunk; it stares you in the face like a sixty-day note. There are five, just one tally of colored Georgia citizens who are not seeking official recognition from the McKinley administration. Even the hackling admits it now.

The great motives that have swayed these five beneficiaries of the fifteenth amendment have caused them to refrain from putting their names in the pot for a slice of political pie is too important a matter at this critical era in the history of the nation to be lightly overlooked. It must be recorded clearly and forcibly just as it was to be spread upon the minutes, in solemn form, of the Georgia League of Plum Pullers.

The political census of the state is enumerated thusly:

1. The citizen too closely confined to devote his attention to office seeking.
2. The citizen who has been disfranchised by a limitation of career.
3. The citizen of epicurean predilection for 'possum and 'taters.
4. The citizen who backs up Terpachore with a white handle razor.
5. And the citizen who is massa's white folks' nigger.

This list is absolutely correct and is positively not subject to amendment, not even the fifteenth amendment.

Now for analysis of the motives that have stimulated these citizens to such unparalleled and extraordinary patriotism.

No. 1. Why should such a colored integral of the republican population, desire the

suppressed emotion as he upbraid the "sence de war nigger" who reads and writes and carries a pencil behind his ear. He lives way down in old time counties like Liberty, and his one greatest joy is to see now and then some descendant of the people who owned him, "de 'ol' slavery times." He is content to live on memories of days that have passed away. And so he wants no office.

These are the five colored citizens in Georgia who are not office seekers. The state has been secured to find them, and they stand out political wonders of the nineteenth century.

A DREAM.

O, it was but a dream I had
While the musicians played—
And here the sky and here the glad
Old Cape kissed the glad sea;
And here the laughing ripples ran,
And here the roses grew
That threw a kiss to every man
That voyaged with the crew.
Our stolen sails in lazy folds
Drifted in the breathless breeze
As o'er a field of marigolds
Our eyes swam o'er the seas;
While here the ebbles lapped and purred
And up from out the underworld
We saw the merman swim.
And it was dawn and middle day
And midnight—for the moon
On silver rounds across the bay
Had climbed the skies of June—
And here the glowing, glorious king
Of day ruled o'er the realm
With stars of midnight glittering
About his diadem.
The sea gull roiled on languid wing
In circles round the mast;
We heard the songs the "sea" sang
As we went sailing past,
And up and down the children sang
Of their own fairy throng
Kings at us from their dusky heads
The echoes of their voices rang.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

strikes!" He has arrived at that epoch in his life when he feels that the "pen" is mightier than politics. As he looks out from his window's height all things gather upon his sight

DAVE HILL IS ROASTED

The New York Democracy to Split
Over His Nomination
for the Senate.

DENOUNCED BY LEADERS

His Action in the Late Campaign the
Cause of a Bitter War
of Words.

LEGISLATORS BOLT CAUCUS

The New York State Senator Is Given
the Empty Honor of His Party's
Nomination to Succeed Himself,
but It Is Done Under Protest and
Excites Not a Single Burst of Ap-
plause.

Albany, N. Y., January 20.—Senator David B. Hill's nomination for the senate, to succeed himself, is worse than an empty honor. The vote stood: Hill, 84; Wilbur F. Porter, 3, and Robert C. Titus, of Buffalo, 1. There were three absentees—Senator Sullivan and Assemblymen Lennon and Sullivan—while five legislators bolted from the deliberations, refusing to endorse the programme nominating Hill. These gentlemen were Senators Gray, of New York; McNulty and Coffey, of Brooklyn, and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn, of Brooklyn.

The singular feature of the proceedings was the fact that the announcement of the result did not even evoke one hand-clap.

The senate chamber was crowded when the democratic legislators were called to order by Senator Cantor, after both houses had adjourned. Senator Foley was elected chairman of the caucus and Assemblyman Palmer, of Schoharie, secretary. Immediately after Senator Foley had asked the pleasure of the caucus, Senator Gray arose and stated that he wished to explain his position relative to Senator Hill receiving the complimentary nomination of the caucus.

Bitter Words for Hill.

"I have already shown," he said, "that I have no desire to keep alive the unfortunate party differences which prevailed during the recent campaign, and that I favor a policy of conciliation and forgetfulness so far as state and local matters are concerned. But the election of a United States senator is national in its significance, national in its consequence, and the question of its loyalty or disloyalty to the democracy of the nation cannot be ignored in connection with such an event."

"During the recent campaign," continued Mr. Gray, "while not approving of some features of the Chicago platform, I believed it my duty to loyally support the presidential candidate of the democratic party, because I knew him to be an intelligent, upright and honorable man, and more than six millions of voters in the nation and 50,000 in this state displayed like faith in the democratic party and its candidate, Senator Hill, on the contrary, by his inaction and policy of delay, contributed more than any other single influence to democratic defeat. To vote for him under the circumstances would, in my opinion, be to rebuke those who were loyal; to regard the general who avoided the conflict, while condemning the brave soldiers who undauntedly faced the foe."

"It is the intention to select Mr. Hill as the democratic nominee for the United States senatorship," concluded Mr. Gray. "I shall beg to withdraw."

"I do not know what the joint caucus intends to do," said Chairman Foley, "and will have to ask the pleasure of the caucus."

Senator Guy then introduced a resolution providing that the roll be called, and as each man's name was pronounced, he should make his choice for senator.

At this, Senators Guy, Coffey and McNulty and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn put on their overcoats and were preparing to withdraw when Senator McNulty turned and said:

"I merely wish to state that personally I decline to follow either in national or state matters a man who has stretched his power a few years ago, has steadily led the party to defeat, until now the republicans have control of the legislature, as well as all the leading municipal government, and a democratic office holder is a rarity. He was the first to denounce Cleveland, and is now Cleveland's greatest apologist. He was one of the first free silver men in the country, and now is one of the bitterest foes of the free silver cause. I must decline to follow such a leader, and in taking this position I represent my constituency."

The five irreconcilables then withdrew amid profound silence.

Senator's Friends Silent.

As soon as the result was announced Senator Cantor moved an adjournment, and the democrats dispersed without having said a word in praise or apology for Senator Hill. It is well understood that Tammany reluctantly supported Hill through Croker's efforts. This was done on the theory that the breach in the democratic party in this state would be healed by this place offering to the gold advocates. Tomorrow each house will ballot and cast a majority of votes for Thomas C. Platt for senator. On Wednesday there will be a joint ballot.

DR. H. F. ASKANN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE PRACTICE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Diseases either acute or chronic, diseases of the nerves, blood, skin, liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs, heart and stomach. Also in all private or specific diseases. The latest and most approved methods and medicine for successfully treating and curing all diseases peculiar to women. Those unable to call at the office or those at a distance send for "question blank." Medicine sent by mail or express to any part of the United States free from observation. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Office and dispensary at Rooms Nos. 113, 115 and 117, second floor, River building, corner South Street and River Street, entrance on South Street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily; Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.



The Bleakness of the Blizzard Softened By the Storm of Evening Constitutions.

GOLLIER'S AX GLEAMS HIGH

May Attract the Attention of the
People Throughout the
Entire State.

WHO MAY CALL HIM HIGHER

To Give Emphasis to the Cry for Re-
trenchment in Public
Expenditures.

APPROPRIATIONS ALWAYS GROW

And Like Comrades Stand Together,
Lest the Fall of One Should Be the
Fall of One—The Decline of the
Mayor Furnished by Buffalo Gift-
set by the rise of the Mayor of De-
troit.

Suppose—

That the ax-wielded by Mayor Collier should be taken up by the embryo democratic candidate for the governorship of Georgia? or

That Mayor Collier should himself reach that distinction, with his city record as his platform?

Mayors Who Have Disappointed.

It is true that the United States has had a bad experience with mayors during the past few years. The ex-mayor of Buffalo was started through on a boom which has ended in disaster to everybody but himself, while the ex-mayor of Elmira is high and dry upon the sands of adversity. They have equally disappointed their friends and pleased their enemies, and now that the end draws near not even their enemies will do them reverence.

Others Still in the Field.

But the day of the mayor is not entirely gone by. By the aid of a well-timed potato patch, Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, drove the ringsters out of the field, secured the republican nomination for the governorship of Michigan, and now sits in the executive chair of both state and city, paying his closest car fare like an ordinary mortal and disdaining the temptation of a free pass from Detroit to Lansing. How long he will be true to his mission it is hard to say, for when a man begins to linger within the corridors of a statehouse his feet become enmeshed, and he soon feels as helpless as "The Lady of Shallott." But if he keeps straight on we may expect to hear much more of Pingree hereafter.

How Mayor Collier Appears.

Mayor Collier appears before the people with an ax upon his shoulder—one with which he has curved around and swinging chop already, and the gleam of the ax has fallen across the vision of the people from the Tennessee line to the southern coast. The picture is a mighty attractive one to those who are tired of the continual growth of appropriations.

The Figures Always Grow.

This feeling was pretty well described by Comptroller General Wright once in substantially these words:

"It is wonderful to see how an appropriation, once made, holds its own. A simple line giving a few dollars appears in an appropriation bill; the next session the sum is increased, and not even the power of Providence itself seems able to wipe it out after itself. Once inserted it becomes a part of those interests which cling together, with the motto of 'United we stand, divided we fall.' The price of labor, of products, of everything else may go down, but the appropriation stands forever—never decreasing, always growing."

Top-Sided Treasury Guardians.

There have been watchdogs of the treasury in the legislature heretofore—but they have been lopsided. Their aim has been directed against special interests—particular appropriations. In which the attack, as well as the defense, savored of class, of partisanship. It is right at this point that Mayor Collier's ax stands out in bold relief. It cuts hot into education, into agriculture, into geology, or into public buildings singly; but with an impartial swing it cuts all alike and in even proportion. It is an ax whose keen edge all may feel alike, and it may yet prove to be a

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

A GIRL MISSING FROM PARADISE
PARK, N. J.

A Priest Suspected of Knowing of Her
Whereabouts—He Will Be Or-
dered by Court to Produce Her.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Hackensack, N. J., January 20.—Paradise Park has a mystery.

Whether it is a case of murder, abduction, murder, or willful desertion of home is as yet unknown.

An girl has strangely disappeared and there is no clue to her whereabouts. The matter was made public by Andrew Slavinski, the father of the girl, who came to Hackensack and secured a warrant from Justice Harrison for the arrest of the Rev. John Macymanski, pastor of St. Mary's church, Hackensack.

The warrant charged the priest with the abduction of Slavinski's daughter, Mary, thirteen years old. She disappeared on Wednesday, January 18, and the reason assigned for the alleged abduction is that Slavinski would not contribute as much to the support of the parish church as the priest thought he ought to.

An uncle of the girl makes the charge that he heard the priest tell the girl to meet him in the woods. When the priest was asked about the matter he declared: "You may look for her, but you will not find her."

The woods have been searched for the girl, but in vain.

The Polish settlement at Palisades Park is up in arms and a riot is imminent.

Friends of the priest declare that he is a harmless man who has a great deal of trouble on his hands, his congregation being very unruly.

It is believed the girl has been placed where she is safe, though some believe she has run away. The priest will be ordered by the courts to produce the girl.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DOUGHERTY.

Her Remains Will Be Interred To-
morrow Morning.

The remains of Mrs. A. L. Dougherty, who died a few days ago in Chattanooga, arrived in the city this morning. She was the widow of Colonel William Dougherty, who was one of the most prominent lawyers in the state. Mr. Charles Dougherty, of Florida, who is a congressman, is her son.

The remains were at once taken to the residence of Mr. E. W. Marsh, whose wife is the niece of Mrs. Dougherty. The funeral services will be held from the residence of Mr. Marsh tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Hunter.

Mrs. Rebecca Hunter died last night at the residence of her son-in-law, 127 McKee street. She had reached the age of ninety years, and her death was not unexpected by her friends and relatives. She was an old resident of this city. She leaves quite a number of children and was loved not only by them, but by all who knew her. The funeral services will be held at the residence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Westview cemetery.

Death of an Infant.

Linton C., the two months old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Crockett, died yesterday afternoon at their residence, 115 Mills street. The cause of his death was pneumonia, and he had been ill for some time. The funeral will occur at Forest Grove tomorrow morning.

Death of Mrs. Foss.

Mrs. E. L. Foss died yesterday afternoon at the residence of her husband on Hampton street. She had been ill for only a short time, but her death was expected. She is survived by her husband and several children, one of which is only two weeks old. The remains were interred this morning at Hollywood cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Storor.

Mrs. M. J. Storor died this morning at her late residence, 218 East Fair street. She had reached the age of sixty-two years and had been ill for some time. Her death being not totally unexpected. The direct cause of her death was pneumonia. She is survived by two sons and one daughter, all of whom live in this city. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been made and will be announced later.

WATER BOARD TO MEET.

The water board holds its regular meeting this afternoon. Routine business will be disposed of and it is possible that some interesting matter will come up for the consideration of the board.

There is great speculation as to who will get the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Gaines Chisholm. There are quite a number who have an eye on the office, but who have not as yet spoken publicly for the place.

The general opinion seems to be that Chisholm, who has been in the office for some time, is the favorite. The meeting of the board next Monday will be called to attention. The result of the meeting is awaited with impatience and interest by many.

OLD OFFICIALS

HRE RE-ELECTED

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONSOL-
IDATED STOCKHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND WAS DECARED

One Per Cent Will Be Payable Semi-
Annually on April 1st and October
1st—Mr. Joel Hurt Will Again
Serve the Road in the Capacity of
President.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20.—The annual meeting of the consolidated stockholders of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company was held this morning.

This was determined at the annual meeting of the directors, which was held in his office at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Hurt had no opposition for re-election to the position, and as he has served the company so faithfully for many years the office fell to him again by common consent.

Like Mr. Hurt, all the other officers and officials of the company were re-elected. And this is not all that transpired at the meeting. The best part is yet to be told.

A dividend of 1 per cent was declared, payable semi-annually, April 1 and October 1.

This is the first time in the history of the road that a dividend has been declared, and it speaks in the highest terms of the present officers who have so efficiently managed the affairs of the big corporation.

The directors of the company are Messrs. Joel Hurt, R. J. Lowry, S. M. Inman, W. C. Sanders, E. Woodruff, William Moore, H. E. W. Palmer, H. A. Wilman, J. C. Payne, G. T. Dargan and H. M. McKeldin.

The officers of the company who have been complimented by a re-election are: Joel Hurt, president.

E. Woodruff, vice president and general manager.

H. N. Hurt, superintendent.

W. L. Brown, assistant superintendent.

R. J. Lowry, treasurer.

T. K. Glenn, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Thomas Elliott, chief engineer.

Card from Colonel Thomson.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20.—Editor Evening Constitution: While reported correctly in your paper of the 19th instant, I learn that I, speaking on the impulse of the moment and without full knowledge, have misjudged the finance committee of the council. It seems that the finance committee, or the finance committee thereof, had not the responsibility for fixing \$120,000 as the amount that should be paid for salaries, etc., as I learn, having submitted a paper to the council finance committee, without any consultation with the committee, on salaries, making a scale of salaries, etc., and in the event the finance committee of the council, or the finance committee thereof, had not a proper regard for the board of education. It was not the council finance committee or the council of which I should have complained, and I wish to make retraction of anything in my interview that reflects on the action of the council or in any way criticizes any member thereof.

WILLIAM S. THOMSON.

LYON & CO'S

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best tobacco—2 ounces for 10 cents. It is made for that purpose and is winning its way to public favor. It is indeed a winner.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco should be kept by all first-class dealers, who wish to give their customers the best smoke possible, and winning its way to public favor. It is indeed a winner.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco is pronounced by all good judges to be the very best tobacco, and why should you not enjoy the best smoke?—especially when you get 2 ounces and a cigarette book for 10 cents.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco is just what you want for "pipe" and hand-made cigarette smokers—and as you smoke it, and water the delicate blue rings float to the air and realize the fragrant, aromatic flavor, you will no doubt, be ready to exclaim: "Pick Leaf!"

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco is just what you want for "pipe" and hand-made cigarette smokers—and as you smoke it, and water the delicate blue rings float to the air and realize the fragrant, aromatic flavor, you will no doubt, be ready to exclaim: "Pick Leaf!"

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RECEIPTS ARE STILL LIGHT

DEMAND FOR SPOT URGENT,
BUT HOLDERS ARE FIRM.

COTTON SLOWLY IMPROVES

Stocks Active but the Firmness of
Yesterday Lacking—Wheat Firmer
with an Upward Tendency.

Chicago, January 20.—Private wire advice states that the firmness in wheat in the early trading was apparently due to bullish crop reports on winter wheat from Illinois and Ohio.

Corn was rather steady early on wet weather, but broke on selling by Counselman and others. Oats are also weak.

Northwestern receipts of wheat 212 cars, against 213 last week and 365 last year.

Clearances of wheat equal 325,000 bushels of wheat. Corn 536,000 bushels.

Primary receipts of wheat 233,000 bushels, against 352,000 last year; shipments, 152,000, against 131,000. Receipts of corn, 424,000, against 766,000; shipments, 128,000, against 188,000.

Minneapolis mills are running about three-quarters full capacity. The sales of flour there amounted to 8,000 barrels.

Foreign advices bring holders of wheat little encouragement and the Chicago crowd are said to be bearish.

Closing Liverpool cables quotes spot wheat 1/4 off; futures 1/4 off. Corn, spot steady and unchanged; futures steady to 1/4 off.

Paris wheat closed steady and unchanged; flour 30 to 35 centimes higher.

Berlin—Wheat 1/4 mark off.

Antwerp—Wheat unchanged.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Sept.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Nov.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Mar.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
May	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
July	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Sept.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Nov.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Mar.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
May	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
July	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Sept.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Nov.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Mar.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
May	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
July	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Sept.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
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Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
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Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
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Nov.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Jan.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
Mar.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A Retrospect of the Year's Stirring Developments Among All Nations.

WHAT SPAIN HAS SUFFERED AND CUBA ENDURED

The Italian Campaign—In the Soudan—The Jamieson Raid—The Cathode Ray.

From The Washington Star.

The Spanish appear to be no nearer the accomplishment of their effort to subdue the insurgents in Cuba than they were a year ago. The former continue to hold the fortified towns and the latter the country. Captain General Weyler professes to have confidence that he will speedily overcome all opposition, and his latest announced plan is to starve out his opponents. He has concentrated his efforts on the province of Pinar del Rio, the westernmost of the provinces, and proposes to so lay waste the country that the insurgents can obtain no supplies. The country, however, is mountainous, and the mountains are held by the insurgents, who claim that they have enough supplies on secure table lands to sustain them for months. The past year has been passed in numerous skirmishes; only rarely have the forces on the insurgent side numbered 1,000. Numerous filibustering expeditions are said to have reached the insurgents, supplying them with arms and ammunition. The Three Friends, Bermuda, Laura and the City of Richmond are mentioned as the vessels that have rendered aid to the insurgents and are said to have left our ports. The government revenue vessels have maintained a close watch, but the filibusters have used remarkable cunning. Frequent prosecutions have followed suspicion of violations of the neutrality laws, but only in the case of the Horra has there been a conviction. The successful landing of many expeditions greatly aroused Spanish hostility to the United States and many anti-American demonstrations were made in Spain. These were promptly disavowed by the government. The export of tobacco from Cuba, except to Spain, was forbidden. This was afterwards modified, on Secretary Olney's remonstrance, so as to allow the export of tobacco previously contracted for. The Competitor incident aroused great feeling, but was happily terminated. The Competitor, bearing a filibustering party to Cuba, was captured near the Cuban coast, with five men. They were tried and condemned to death. The United States protested, claiming that as the men were not captured with arms in hand they were entitled to a civil trial. Mr. Morgan urged in the senate that vessels be sent to Havana to demand the release of the prisoners. But the affair, oh being referred to Madrid, was decided in favor of the American contention, and the sentence was set aside and a civil trial directed.

The president issued a proclamation

warning citizens against violating the neutrality laws by conspiring to aid the insurgents. The administration desired to show that it was doing all it could to fulfill its international obligations. The sensation of the year in Cuba has been the death of the insurgent general, Antonio Maceo. So many conflicting reports have come of the circumstances surrounding his death that many hesitate to believe any of the statements. The Spanish profess to believe that his removal has been a deathblow to the insurgents, but the latter assert that the revolt has only gained greater strength through the reports of double dealing which it is claimed was the only way by which Maceo could have been slain. On the meeting of the American congress the question of recognition of Cuban belligerency, which had been declared advisable in a concurrent resolution in the spring, was again brought to the front. The senate committee on foreign relations reported a joint resolution by Mr. Cameron favoring recognition of the independence of Cuba. A new chapter was added by Secretary Olney who came out with a declaration that even if congress should pass the resolution over the president's veto, the latter would not be obliged to heed it, contending that the recognition of another country was the prerogative of the president. This assumption by the secretary diverted attention from the Cuban question to a discussion of the rights of the executive and the legislative departments under the federal constitution. Meanwhile the Cameron resolution has gone over until after the holiday recess.

The Venezuelan Controversy.
The long dispute over the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela seems likely to be nearing an end, through the successful negotiations of Great Britain and this country during the past year. An agreement has been reached as to the details of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela. As there has been no diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela, this country has acted as the "best friend" of the South American republic. Two arbitrators are to be chosen by Great Britain and two by the United States, the king of Norway and Sweden to be the fifth, and they will decide the disputed question. Fifty years' occupancy of territory will remove it from the domain of dispute. Advances from Venezuela are to the effect that that country views with pleasure the prospect of a speedy termination of the controversy. The treaty will be acted upon soon by a special session of the Venezuelan congress. It is not expected that there

will be any formidable opposition. The happy termination of the negotiations has much encouraged those who have been laboring for permanent treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. The boundary commission appointed by the president to study the subject of the Venezuelan boundary has been in regular session and has completed its labors, but has not submitted a report. An expert was sent to Holland, who examined the Dutch records and submitted the result of his investigations. The results of the commission's labors will be available for the use of the arbiters when Venezuela has approved the proposed treaty, so that labor will not be wasted.

Italian War in Abyssinia.

The disastrous campaign of the Italians in their efforts to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia demonstrated the efficiency of semi-civilized peoples armed with modern weapons and directed by European officers. Abyssinia is an empire in eastern Africa, a national union and the issuance of a manifesto setting forth their demands for representation. The greatest excitement followed. The reform committee telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, for protection, and sent a letter to Dr. Jamieson, administrator of Mashonaland, urging him to bring help. The letter said: "The government has called into existence all the elements necessary for armed conflict. The one desire of the people here is for fair play, the maintenance of their independence and the preservation of those public liberties without which life is not worth living. The government denies these things and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn. * * * Should a disturbance arise here the circumstances are so extreme that we cannot but believe that you and the men under you will not fail to take the most effective measures to put us as soon as possible in a position to be able to see to it." The letter was signed by the reform committee, John Hays Hammond, consulting mining engineer of the South Africa Company, being the most prominent American of the several that were made at Johannesburg of members of the reform committee. Dr. Jamieson, who was sent to England for trial, great excitement was caused at about this time by the publication of a notice of the expedition from the German emperor to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, the English regarding it as an ignoring of the British claims of suzerainty and a virtual proclamation of the independence of the Transvaal. The English declared they would have no foreign intervention in south Africa, appropriating boldly the Monroe

doctrine. It was explained that no indignity toward England was intended, and the "incident" was closed. The leaders of the reform committee were heavily fined and the others required to swear they would never again interfere in the affairs of the republic. The Transvaal government then published a series of cipher dispatches passing between Johannesburg and Cecil Rhodes' South Africa Company, showing beyond a doubt that Cecil Rhodes was at the head of the movement to invade the Transvaal. President Kruger asked indignantly, "What must be thought of a person who egged on the dogs to fight while he was sitting quietly and unpunished? He, the man who had caused all the trouble, was free." Dr. Jamieson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and his associates were given shorter terms.

Dr. Nansen's Achievement.

Although it was in 1896 that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen penetrated north to latitude 86 degrees 15 minutes, nearly 20 miles nearer the north pole than any previous explorer, the fact was not known until this year, and his achievement can properly be recorded among the great events of the year. August 18th Dr. Nansen arrived at Vardo, Norway, after an absence of over three years in the polar regions. July 21, 1896, he had sailed from the same port on the ship Fram to seek the current which he believed would carry his ship from north of the Siberian coast across the pole to Greenland. In his statement of his experience he says: "As anticipated, our drift northeastward was most rapid during the winter and spring, while the northerly winds stopped or drifted us backward during the summer." Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Dohansen left the Fram March 13, 1895, at 83 degrees 59 minutes north and 102 degrees 27 minutes east. Their purpose was to explore the sea to the north, reach the highest latitude attainable and go to Spitzbergen via Franz Josef Land, where they felt sure of finding a ship. They took twenty-eight dogs, two sledges and two kayaks or skin boats. The dog food was for thirty days, and they took provisions for 100 days. Finally, April 7th, he concluded, on account of the exceeding roughness of the ice, it would be unwise to continue the march further north. Nothing was to be seen but hummock beyond hummock of ice. They saw no sign of land. April 8th they began their march toward Franz Josef Land. Land was finally reached August 6th, and it was decided to stop and prepare for winter, as it was too late to make the voyage to Spitzbergen. A hut was built of stones, earth and moss, and a roof of walrus hide thrown over and tied down. Bears and walrus were shot, and both enjoyed good health throughout the winter. May 18, 1896, they were ready to start south. June 15th they met Mr. Jackson, of the Jack-Hamworth expedition, who had wintered on Franz Josef Land, and August 7th the explorers left on the Windward, belonging to that expedition, and reached Vardo, as already stated, August 20th. The Fram reached Norway, not having lost a single person and every one in good health. The geographical results of the expedition have been summed up to consist in the determination of the non-existence of land in an area of 60,000 square miles, and in the discovery of a deep sea to the north of the seventy-ninth parallel. While the question of a polar current was not settled, it was found that the ice drifted according to the direction of the winds. It was settled that the current, if it existed, could not be relied upon to carry a ship to the pole.

Discovery of X Rays.
The discovery of a peculiar light ray by Professor William Konrad Roentgen, of the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, attracted the attention of the civilized world and has made the discoverer's name immortal in science. The discoverer modestly refused to call the new ray "the Roentgen ray," but insisted on calling it for brevity, the "X" or unknown ray, for exactly what it is he does not know. Its properties have been attentively studied ever since Professor Roentgen described it before the Berlin Physical Society in January last.

The Soudan Campaign.
Early in the spring began the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the country of the khaliifa, the successor of the mahdi. Egypt claims sovereignty over the Soudan and it was to establish this that the expedition was formed. Troops were transported by the Nile by light draft stern-wheel steamers, Sir H. H. Kitchener, commanding the expedition, having resided against a march across the desert extending from Suakin to Berber. Numerous small fights took place, in which the khaliifa's followers were worsted and the Egyptian soldiers showed great steadiness. The first engagement of any size occurred at Firket. The Arabs were badly beaten and 2,000 were killed. The Egyptian cavalry then pushed on to Suakin, twenty miles further south, and half way between Wady Halfa and New Dongola. It had been the advance post of the dervishes. The Egyptian force readily captured the place. The continued defeats of the dervishes have been ascribed by some to the fact that there was lack of harmony among them, and constant quarreling among bickering factions. The forward movement on Dongola, the objective point of the expedition this year, began in August. Fifteen thousand men marched by the riverside, while a fleet of fifteen steamboats, bearing cannon and ammunition, and towing more than 200 other boats and barges filled with supplies, kept pace with them. Thus proceeded the march to Dongola, distant less than 100 miles. Some opposition was made by the dervishes at Haffir on the west bank of the Nile. The expeditionary forces bombarded the dervish position and the dervishes kept up a heavy fire in reply. The one dervish gunboat was sunk. Thereupon three boats belonging to the Egyptians ran through the dervish fire and proceeded to Dongola, which was found to be undefended. The treasury and records of the dervishes were captured. Some time later General Kitchener made his formal entry into Dongola and occupied the town. The army will not go further this year. The success of the expedition thus far has been marked, and it is confidently believed that the subjugation of the dervishes will follow.

Greater Republic of Central America.

The treaty of Amalapa, upon which a new confederation has been founded in Central America, was finally ratified at San Salvador September 15th by representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The new confederation is called the Greater Republic of Central America. It was designed to include Costa Rica and Guatemala, but both refused to join.

Dr. Jamieson's Raid.
While the incursion of Dr. Jamieson and his followers into the country of the South African republic is generally regarded as an incident of the foreign protest against oppression, there are many who believe that the South African republic is the British ambition to extend England's colonial empire so as to include the whole of central South Africa, from the cape to the Zambesi, and even to the Indies, where connection may be finally established with the outposts of British occupation which may result in a chain of communication between Cape Town and Cairo, in Egypt. The South African Republic is the result of British encroachments upon the Dutch settlers, or Boers, by which they were forced across the river Vaal into the country of

the Transvaal. Some settled in Natal, where they were soon outnumbered by British immigrants; others founded the Orange Free State, while others went further north to the Limpopo. In 1857 Great Britain annexed the Transvaal, but three years later the Boers asserted their independence and in successive battles defeated the British. In 1858 the Gladstone ministry decided that the war was an unjust one and acknowledged the independence of the Boers under a British suzerainty. The discovery of gold in the Transvaal in the eighties greatly increased the foreign population, who came with demands for representation in the government of the community. The population of the Transvaal comprises about 150,000 adult Boers, 60,000 Uitlanders or foreigners and 250,000 Kaffirs. The Uitlanders have been practically excluded from the rights of citizenship. Twenty years' residence is necessary to become a citizen, and the children of Uitlander parents born in the country are aliens. Out of a population of 30,000 in Johannesburg there are only 300 voters. The Uitlanders have been the chief producers of wealth and are the greatest taxpayers, yet they have been excluded from any voice in the government.

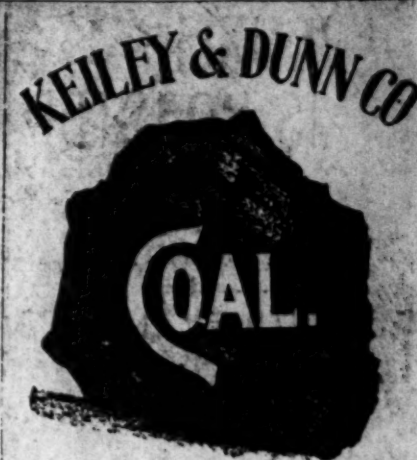
A PROPHET OF EVIL.

Some Predictions Made in 1857 Which Have Come True.
From The New York Sun.
A Bavarian in the United States forty years ago was moved to prophesy by what he saw here. He published his prophecy in The General Gazette, in Augsburg, a newspaper which is given still to forecasting dire disaster to various portions of things in this republic. The prophet of 1857 was concerned especially about New York city, which he felt sure would dwindle away in the twentieth century to proportions of long ago. The whole of Manhattan Island would disappear from the face of the earth, presumably by earthquake and only the outskirts of the metropolis would be left. The twentieth century would witness also the wiping out of eastern Cuba, Havana, Florida and Lower California. The twenty-fifth president of the United States would be the last president of the whole republic, as after the year 1880 this country would be split in six parts, with San Francisco, Salt Lake City, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston as the capitals. It will be seen from this list that the prophet did not foresee the rise of Chicago, or, if he did, didn't think it worth mentioning.

Contrary to the custom of the latter-day foreign prophets, this Bavarian failed to concatenate all the misfortunes of the future upon the United States. Italy and France were to be obliterated from the map; Berlin was to be swallowed up. Soon after the end of the century, he predicted, England would become a republic and Ireland a kingdom. Those who are inclined to sneer at the abilities of the prophet may be edified by the statement that several of his forecasts for this century proved correct. He foretold every one of the great wars that shook Europe from 1858 to 1872, the fall of Napoleon, the riots of the Commune, and the occupation of the German throne by three emperors within a year.

The Bavarian foretold the assassination of a president of the United States in the present century, but whether that president was Lincoln or Garfield cannot be surmised, as he gave no hint as to the year of the crime. Remarkably enough, he did not have an inkling of what would happen in 1861, although he could foretell events a quarter of a century later; for instance, his prophecy does not contain a word regarding the great rebellion of the southern states.

For Better or Worse.
From The Kansas City Journal.
A Michigan girl who lost her voice four years ago suddenly recovered it the other day while in the presence of her betrothed. The chivalrous lover, though taken aback, declares he is still willing to carry out the contract.



Best Grades, Lowest Prices

Jellico, Anthracite, Alabama, Steam and Domestic.

Office 45 Marietta Street. Phones 342-388.

TURKISH DELIGHT.

Several Recipes for Making These Delicious Oriental Confections.

A delicious confection is called Turkish delight. To make it break one ounce of sheet gelatin into pieces and soak in half a cup of cold water for two hours. Weigh one pound of granulated sugar and put in a granite pan with half a cup of cold water. Stand the pan over the fire, and when the sugar is melted and comes to a boiling point add the soaked gelatin and boil steadily for twenty minutes. Flavor with the rind and juice of one orange, the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of rum. Wet a tin in cold water and turn this mixture in, having it about an inch in thickness, and stand away to harden. When it is jellied cut into inch square pieces and roll them in confectioners' sugar. A few chopped nuts added with the flavoring are good.

Another delicious confection is made by chopping any kind of nuts you may have at hand, but do not have them too fine. Butter a bright biscuit tin and scatter the nuts over the pan. Add to the nuts a little chopped candied orange and lemon. Put in a few raisins and candied cherries. Make a sirup of two pounds of granulated sugar and a small cup of water. Boil it until it will be soft and putty-like when rolled between the fingers, after boiling in cold water. Flavor the sirup with a tablespoonful of wine or lemon juice if preferred, and pour over the prepared nuts. Take a thin knife and mark into inch squares while the candy is still soft. When it becomes cold it can be broken apart in the lines.

To make cream candy place over the fire a vessel containing two large cups of granulated sugar and half a dozen tablespoonfuls of water. Let the mixture boil until, when a little of the sirup is dropped into a cup of cold water, it will harden. The moment it will do this add two tablespoonfuls of vanilla and a small teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Then turn into a buttered dish and when cool enough to handle with the hands pull it until it is white, cut into short lengths and set it away to get cold.

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WE LEAD THE VAN

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CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

SAVANNAH, GA.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO MY NO.

A 12483.

PRINTING OF NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. D. W. APPLER,

Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR—My personal attention has just been called to the New Classification which was printed for us by the FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE. I consider it the neatest job I have seen in some time, and I would like for the publishers to know that we appreciate the cleanly and artistic get-up of the book.

Yours truly,

W. A. WINBURN,

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

CHAMBERS
JUDGE CITY COURT OF ATLANTA.

HOWARD VAN EPPS, JUDGE.

G. H. TANNER, CLERK.

L. P. THOMAS, SHERIFF.

GENTLEMEN—You must permit me to express to you my appreciation of the manner in which you published for me "Van Epps' Index-Digest of Georgia Reports." The paper, the typographical execution, the binding, is equal to the best work of the great law-book publishing houses. The spirit of courtesy, honesty and fair dealing on your part, throughout the entire transaction, in turning out this big job, has given me great satisfaction. I can cordially commend your house to my friends for good work and fair dealing.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD VAN EPPS.



Comptroller-General's Office,
Tar Department,

ATLANTA, Dec. 28, 1896.

To Whom it May Concern:

It affords me great pleasure to commend to the people of Georgia the FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Atlanta, as in every way worthy of their confidence and patronage. It is one of the best equipped establishments in the South, and owned by Georgians and operated by Georgia capital. In the building up of the material interest of the State the support of home enterprise is a patriotic duty. Especially is this true when as good service can be had in the State by our own citizens, who help support the government of the State, and advance our mutual interest. The house above referred to is stable and firm, with a reputation as acknowledged and unsurpassed.

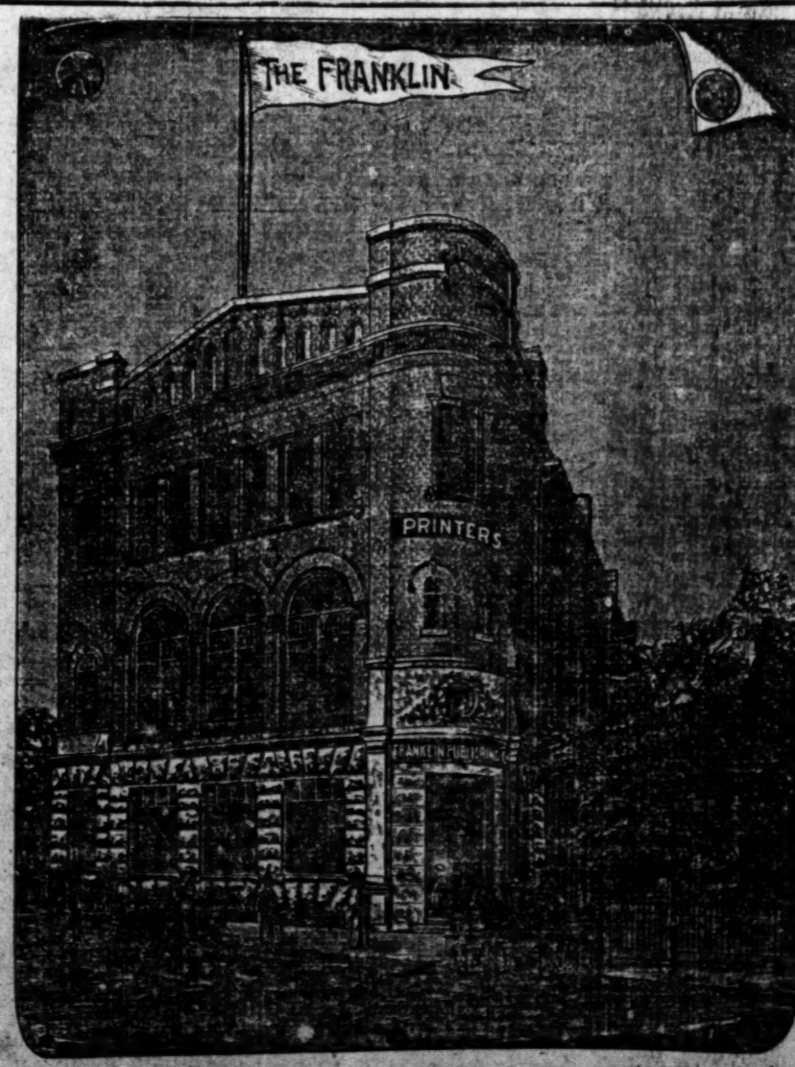
Respectfully,

WM. A. WRIGHT,

Comptroller-General.

We concur in the above:
W. T. ARTHUR, Governor.
A. D. ANDERSON, Secretary of State.
G. B. NORTON, State School Commissioner.
G. B. GLENN, State School Commissioner.
W. J. HARRIS, State Treasurer.
J. D. HARRIS, Secretary of the Commission of Geol.

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Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Half-tone and Wood Engraving; also orders for all office supplies, Law Books, Legal Blanks, etc., and we cordially invite YOU to visit and inspect the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company's Plant at 65-71 Ivy Street, Atlanta, Ga., and see for yourself if it is not the largest, best equipped and up-to-date establishment in Atlanta and all the South. With new and improved machinery, the latest Mergenthaler Linotype Machines, magnificent new Scott Press—the largest and finest made of its kind—and we cordially invite YOU to visit and inspect the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company's Plant at 65-71 Ivy Street, Atlanta, Ga., and see for yourself if it is not the largest, best equipped and up-to-date establishment in Atlanta and all the South. 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SPORTS HERE
AND ELSEWHERELEONARD BESTS AHERN AFTER
A LIVELY BATTLE AT TROY.

MAY PLAY BALL ON SUNDAY

A Conference of National Magnates Is Now Being Held with a View to Desecrating the Sabbath—The Plan Is Being Bitterly Opposed by New York and Boston Men, Who Will Hold Out to the End—All the News of the Sporting World.

Troy, N. Y., January 20.—The third exhibition by the Manhattan Athletic Club took place last night before about eight hundred people. There were two preliminary bouts. Eddie Bern, of Troy, against Billy Barrett, of New York, eight rounds, catch weights, declared a draw. Al Allen, of New York, against Barney Baugh, of Ireland, eight rounds, 115 pounds. The bout was fiercely contested. Allen was awarded the decision.

The event of the evening was the twenty-round go between Mike Leonard, of Brooklyn, and Billy Ahern, of New York, 115 pounds. The bout lasted the twenty rounds, and was characterized by fierce fighting from start to finish. A large number of New York and Brooklyn sports were present and loudly cheered the favorites. On the start of Ahern forced the fighting and kept Leonard guessing in the first round and in the second floored him with a swinging left. Leonard was quickly on his feet and the round ended even.

Leonard Gets the Decision.

At the opening of the third Ahern had slightly the best of it, but Leonard rallied before the round closed and from that time out made the New Yorker hustle. In the fourth round Leonard got in some wicked work with his left and was wildly cheered. He kept this up during the next five rounds and constantly rained blows on Ahern's face, the latter getting in a blow occasionally.

In the twelfth Leonard used his left arm with telling effect. Both men did some hard and fast fighting in the sixteenth and seventeenth rounds. Leonard having the best of it. In the eighteenth and nineteenth and twentieth rounds Leonard landed almost at will on Ahern's face and was pushing him hard when the going soured.

In the final round the decision was awarded to Leonard amid a storm of applause.

BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

Most Managers Want to Play, but Easterners Don't Like It.

Cleveland, O., January 20.—Monday's conference between Messrs. Brush, Byrne, Abell and Robinson is believed now to have been for the purpose of taking action in the matter of Sunday ball. Manager Robinson yesterday admitted that that subject had been discussed.

It is well known that Soden, of Boston, and Freedman, of New York, will for a number of reasons oppose with every means in their power any attempt on the part of Brooklyn and Baltimore to play Sunday baseball.

Mr. Byrne stated he had determined to pass Sunday ball at all hazards and a proposition from Buffalo parties was considered at yesterday's conference, to the effect that if the "big five" refuse to sanction Sunday games, the clubs who wish to play on that day will withdraw from the league, forming a new organization consisting of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Washington and Baltimore.

MIDMONT BANK FAILS.

Liabilities \$6,000, Assets \$100,000. Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Piedmont, Ala., January 20.—The Bank of Piedmont made an assignment yesterday, naming J. D. Stewart as receiver. Liabilities, \$6,000; gross assets, \$100,000. All depositors will be paid in full.

TO INSTRUCT THURSTON.

Nevada Senate Accepts His Suggestion as to His Vote for Free Silver.

Lincoln, Neb., January 20.—In the senate yesterday Senator Ransom, of Douglas county, offered a resolution which is intended as instructions to United States Senator Thurston.

He recites at length the letters and declarations of Senator Thurston on the silver question prior to his election, and quotes largely from the speech made by him when he was elected to the United States senate, declaring in favor of free silver and asking to be instructed by the legislature.

The resolution declares that it is the sense of the present legislature that Senator Thurston be instructed to vote and use his best endeavors to secure the free coinage of silver.

No action was taken. Senator Ransom's motion for the calendar was carried, and Senator Thurston, when elected, requested suggestions from the legislature.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS WANTED.

Forty-Three Are Now Being Agitated by Persistent Members of Congress.

Washington, January 20.—Several weeks ago a petition signed by 306 members of the house was presented to Speaker Reed, asking that forty-three public building bills now on the calendar should be permitted to come up for consideration. Yesterday a committee of five called at the speaker's room to learn what conclusion the latter had reached respecting these measures. It was explained to the speaker that the bills in question had been reported at two different times and that it was desired at present to consider only the first batch of twenty-three.

The committee represented to the speaker that urgent necessity existed for the erection of all these buildings, and that if the bills were allowed consideration no appropriation would be made for the next session. All that was required was an authorization to begin the work and the amount of the sum needed should be left to the appropriations committee in the next congress, who might provide the appropriation in the hasty civil bill.

The speaker referred to the deficit in the treasury and insisted that the country with the fact that congress should practice the most rigid economy in all its expenditures until at least the condition of the treasury would warrant greater outlay. He is reported to have been favorably impressed by arguments presented by the committee who believe that their request will be granted.

United States Senator John H. Patterson, who attempted to rob the Baptist church in New York, was caught by a "yaller" dog.

MRS. WATSON'S
BATH ROOMA SECRET MARRIAGE LIKELY
TO BAR ITS ENJOYMENT.

ONLY COST TEN THOUSAND

The Time It Took for the Manufacturers to Complete It Gave Emma Spreckels, Daughter of the Sugar King, a Chance To Elope with Watson, Age Fifty-Nine Years—Her Father Objected and She Returned the Two Millions He Gave Her and May Have To Give Up the Tub.

New York, January 20.—A Herald special from Trenton, N. J., says: If Mrs. Thomas Watson becomes reconciled to her father, Claus Spreckels, she will be the most luxurious bathroom ever constructed in America. The tiling and decorations for this bathroom were viewed yesterday by a delegation of architects and sanitary plumbers from New York and other places.

The bathroom will cost \$10,000 and will be part of a suite of rooms which Emma Spreckels, daughter of the sugar king, designed for her own use, after inspecting famous houses in all parts of Europe, where she traveled for the sole purpose of getting ideas for the \$20,000 home her father is erecting on the Pacific coast.

Her apartments were designed to cost more than a quarter of a million dollars. Her ideas formed, the architect began to work, and the order for the materials in this country, and the order for the bathroom finally landed in Trenton, where several concerns which make decorated tiles, which received the order began work on it last June and yesterday gave an exhibition of its product. There were many in the crowd which viewed the decorated tiles.

Luxuries Surround the Tub.

The bathroom will be only seven and a half feet wide by eight and a half feet long. The floor is to be covered with tiles of small dimensions, in neutral tones. The sides and ceiling are to be of tiles four by five inches. Each side of the wall will be paneled. The dadoes will be in solid colors, but each main panel will be decorated with a classical design. One will show a brook in which two women are wading, one leading a child, while the other is springing on a trill.

The ceiling is to be delicately tinted tiles.

Metals swirling doors lead from the room.

The bathtub is of porcelain, the faucets are of solid gold and the piping for the aqueduct and the needle stream. Since the heiress drew her plans in colored ink she has been married. Although only twenty-seven years old, she is believed to be the richest girl in the country. The day before Christmas, in San Jose, the bride and bridegroom are now waiting at the Waldorf hotel in San Francisco. When the bride heard that her father objected to her marriage she sent back the \$20,000 which he had given her.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IN MINNESOTA

Fines To Be Imposed on Home Offenders—Foreign Firms Exclusion.

St. Paul, Minn., January 20.—The legislature of this session of the legislature introduced yesterday by Senator Sheehan, aimed at the trusts. The measure declares every form of agreement, contract, trust, contract or arrangement calculated to lessen competition in mercantile trade or manufacturing, shall be declared unlawful and void.

Corporations entering into such combinations shall be fined not less than \$5,000, or imprisonment in the state prison from one to five years, at the discretion of the court.

CHURCH BILL REFERRED.

War Department To Adjust Claim of Jackson, Miss., Church.

Washington, January 20.—The house committee on war claims today ordered a favorable report on the bill referring to the war department for adjudication of the claims of the St. Peter's Roman Catholic church of Jackson, Miss.

IMMIGRATION BILL CONFERENCE

Lodge Educational Requirement Retained—Aliens Prohibited.

Washington, January 20.—The conference in the immigration bill came to a final agreement yesterday. The Lodge amendment, which the test is retained with some modifications.

It is required that all immigrants between the ages of sixteen and fifty be able to read the English language, or if they are unable to read the English language, they being permitted to designate the language in which the test is to be made. The constitution of the United States is prescribed as the matter on which this test is to be made.

The Corlies amendment was very materially modified and agreed to. As passed by the house it absolutely prohibited the employment of any alien in any capacity whatever, and made it a punishable offense for any person to knowingly give employment to an alien. As modified this amendment prohibits the employment of aliens in the general office, and between this country and their own. As one of the conferees said, it will strike at these "birds of passage" and not act against a person.

The report will be made on the conference report tomorrow.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Laval university, of Quebec, has conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. Thomas J. Conway, rector-elect of the Catholic university at Washington.

The queen of Roumania, the queen regent of Spain, Queen Amalia, of Portugal, who in this respect follows the example of her mother, the wife of the Comte de d'Almeida, and the queen of Italy are all smokers.

George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") has joined The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune staff as special correspondent. He has not been in the harness for some time. He is now going on sixty, but still wields a great pen.

French men and high politics are well represented in the general office of the Maine Central railroad, where positions of importance are held by a son of Joseph H. Mauley, a nephew of Arthur Sewall, and a great-grandson of John Jay.

Helen Keller, who is obliged to do her writing laboriously with a pencil on a board specially prepared for her use, received a letter from the publisher of the "shape" of a typewriter. It will be of great service to the remarkable blind girl.

The "duchess of Portland's" gardens are famous for the fact that they are the only one in the country where a "yaller" dog is kept.

Connoisseurs of the Amber Field.

Statistics show that Newark, N. J., consumes more beer per capita than any other city in the union. The question of pure beer has been out of great concern to the people of Newark.

NAVAL OFFICERS
TRANSFERREDNINE DETACHED FOR SHORE
DUTY—HAWSON IS ONE.

ADMIRAL WALKER RETIRES

His Stations, Until Retirement, Still Undecided—Friends Hope He May Succeed Admiral Beardslee in Command of the Pacific Squadron—Captain Barker Will Probably Succeed Howison.

New York, January 20.—A Herald special from Washington says nine officers who are now in command of ships will be detached within the next few months and given shore duty. The most important command that will become vacant is the battleship Oregon. Captain H. L. Howison, who now commands her, is No. 1 on the list of captains and will be promoted to flag rank when Rear Admiral Walker retires in March. He will be detached a few days before his promotion.

It has not yet been decided where he will then be stationed. His friends are anxious that he should succeed Rear Admiral Beardslee in command of the Pacific station, but Commodore George Dewey, it is understood, has practically been promised that assignment, and Commodore Howison will probably have to take a shore station until a sea billet becomes to him.

The officer most prominently mentioned to succeed Captain Howison in command of the Oregon is Captain A. S. Barker.

THE MONTGOMERY AFLOAT.

Crack Cruiser Is Now Ready To Fight.

So Are the Investigators.

New York, January 20.—The United States Cruiser Montgomery, which has been in dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, undergoing repairs to her keel, port propeller and one of the plates forward of her propeller, which were all damaged in her accident off Governor's Island last week, was floated out of the dry dock Tuesday, and is ready for sea.

The report of the court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident to the cruiser will be forwarded to Washington as soon as it is completed.

A CASE OF "GIT."

Why the Family Left the Country Without Delay.

A family, consisting of man and wife and four or five small children, were riding along in a wagon loaded with household goods, when the New York Herald, which is an old fellow came to the door of his cabin and shouted to them:

"Hello, Sam—how be you folks a-gittin' to it?"

"We're a-gittin' out of the keetry," replied the man on the wagon as he halted his horse.

"What are you a-gittin' fur?"

"Gittin' 'cause the vigilance committee told us to git."

"What's your two boys, that they haint a-gittin' with you?"

"They got plighted afore they could git."

"Do you mean plighted by a snake bite?"

"No; lead. They was a-gittin' too many good horses and got shot."

"Wal, along, Sam," called the old fellow in the doorway. "Sorry to see you a-gittin' but reckon you gottin' git."

"Along," answered the other, and gathering up the lines he shouted to his horse: "Git right up there, dum yee old hide!"

"Cause we gottin' be a-gittin' a git on us and git into the next country as fast as we kin git!"

And they got.

DETECTIVE AFTER SOMEBODY.

He Is in Chattanooga and Offenders Are Getting Rattled.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20.—Detective Conn, of Atlanta, arrived in the city last night on a mission, the exact character of which he refused to divulge to the newspapers. It is understood that he is after some badly wanted offender, for he has managed to keep away from reporters.

SOME REMARKABLE IDIOTS.

Singular Aptitudes Frequently Accompany Mental Defects.

Dr. Frederick Peterson discusses in the last number of the Popular Science Monthly the very astonishing special aptitudes exhibited by many idiots who have become notable as "mutual prodigies," "lightning calculators," and the like. He describes them in the title of his paper, "Idiot Savants," and shows that their peculiar powers are due chiefly to extraordinary memory, visual or auditory, and facility in the use of the lower faculties.

Of course, a notable example of such special aptitude is "Blind Tom," a blind idiot, who is a native of North Carolina, and whose intelligence was confined to sound. He learned to repeat words readily, but he had no meaning to him, his spastic nature being little more than inarticulate sounds. His musical faculty was purely imitative. He could imitate any sound, and "play on the piano from memory any piece of music, no matter how intricate, note for note, after hearing it but once."

All classes of idiots are peculiarly susceptible to rhythmic sounds, and hence a musical aptitude in them is not so astonishing as the mathematical. This aptitude, due to a phenomenal memory and to imitation, has been displayed chiefly in an astonishing power of reckoning or of calculating only.

Tom Fuller, a Virginia "lightning calculator" of the last century, was an illiterate native African of prodigious power of calculation. Asked how many seconds in a year and a half he responded in two minutes, 47,800,000; how many seconds a man had lived who was seventy years, seventeen days, twelve hours old, he answered in a minute and a half, 2,200,000,000.

As a striking example of remarkable artistic faculty in an idiot, Dr. Peterson refers to the case of Godfried Mind, an imbecile, who died in 1814, and many of the examples of whose paintings are in European art galleries. He achieved distinction in the drawing and painting of cats, and became known as the cat's Raphael.

In all cases of special aptitudes in idiots, strongly as these stand out in contrast to their general feeble-mindedness, there is no originality, no power of invention or spontaneity. It is all mere imitation, mere mimicry. "The idiot savants," says Dr. Peterson, "are mere copyists in music, modeling, designing, or painting," and "as a rule, their aptitudes are precociously developed and are frequently lost before reaching adult life."

A Bad Investment.

Our debts are often our ruin.

Our debts are in the tomb.

Especially when we invest in land upon a boom.

PUT DYNAMITE
IN THE STOVEYOUTHFUL SON OF A CONTRACTOR
WON'T DO IT AGAIN.

CHILD AND HOUSE IN ATOMS

The Little Boy Thought It Would Be Fun To Bake a Big Cake of the Violent Explosive, and So He Poked It in an Oven and Shut the Door. The Only Thing Not Demolished in the House a Picture of the Holy Virgin, the Glass of Which Remained Intact.

SOME REMARKABLE LOSSES.

Slow-Footed Dog, Decatur Street Whisker and White Rats Gone.

Three remarkable losses were reported at police headquarters by Atlanta citizens this morning. Cap Joyner sent in a communication stating he had lost his St. Bernard dog. There would not have been anything unusual in this if the fire chief had not appended the unique description of his missing canine. He announced solemnly that his dog had a queer way of walking when disappearing from view, and that he was "slow-footed."

A citizen who does business on that cosmopolitan thoroughfare, Decatur street, lost a lot of two bottles of whisky. It is hard to determine who is the worst off, the finder or the loser of the Decatur street booze.

Several remarkable losses are reported from 21 Peachtree street. The police are requested to find, if possible, twenty-four white rats. Atlanta policemen try to do their duty and they will now keep their eyes skinned for wayward white rats which may seem to be wandering about the city.

WHAT NEW YORK WANTS

ONE CABINET OFFICER MUST BE GIVEN MR. PLATT.

And He Must Be a Man Who Likes Mr. Platt—So Says Mr. Lauterbach, Who Paid a Call on Major McKinley.

Canton, O., January 20.—The New York republican organization in the person of Edward Lauterbach, Thomas C. Platt's chief lieutenant, called on Major McKinley Tuesday and explained the wishes and purposes of the machine. Mr. Lauterbach said the organization desired harmony, and hoped the federal appointments would not be objectionable.

"We don't expect to ask for any one's appointment," Mr. Lauterbach said. "We trust no one will be appointed who will interfere in the work of the organization, or be a source of annoyance to it."

"What about the cabinet?" was asked.

"New York will, in my opinion," said Mr. Lauterbach, "have a representative in Major McKinley's cabinet. Of course, I do not know who will receive the honor, but I discussed several men, all of whom would be very acceptable. Among them were General Stewart L. Woodford, Benjamin F. Tracy, Stot Fessett, and Congressman Serrano Payne. Mr. Platt is not and will not be a candidate for the cabinet. He has been suggested as a possible secretary of the treasury, but I know he is satisfied with his present position, and wants to retain it."

Mr. Lauterbach's interview was a rather formal one, and he did most of the talking, he says. W. J. Arkell, Hamilton, the cartoonist, and Abner McKinley were among the callers on the president-elect yesterday.

QUITE A DANGEROUS TRICK.

How the Late Magician Herrmann Caught Bullets in His Hand.

From The New York Herald.

Now that Herrmann the Great is gone, there can be no harm in explaining how his wonderful trick of catching bullets in his hand was performed. The striking feat was done at his six national guardmen was done. It will be remembered that Herrmann performed this striking feat twice for the benefit of The Herald Press, once on August 1, 1894, and again last May.

On both occasions the famous prestidigitator stood alone upon the stage, and picked up the bullets from the state national guard first point blank upon him from a platform built in the audience. On both occasions Herrmann, pale of face and painfully alert, caught the bullets, previously marked by a committee of noted army men, and handed them back hot from the barrels for identification.

Of course it was a trick, but it was a very clever one, and one that Herrmann disliked to do. But even he was less nervous than the marksmen, who, acting in perfect good faith, feared that they might miss him.

Many have been the alleged explanations of this trick published in various newspapers. They have all been wrong. Herrmann himself told how it was done, and here it is:

Of course there was an accomplice, and this accomplice was not one of the marksmen, but a man in charge of them. This sergeant took the six regulation army bullet cartridges on a silver platter to the "committee."

The committee examined them, made sure they were genuine, marked them plainly and replaced them on the platter. The sergeant instantly raised the platter in plain sight at arm's length above his head, and waited until the marksmen, and they themselves each took a cartridge, examined it and placed it in the rifle. Then came the shooting.

The trick lay in the platter, which had a false bottom. Under this bottom lay six other cartridges, identical in size, weight and appearance, but holding bullets made of a composition of plumbago and mercury. When the sergeant held the platter aloft he touched the spring and by a clever mechanism these six "fake" cartridges were dropped into the hands of the marksmen, while the genuine cartridges disappeared beneath the false bottom.

So it was the composition cartridges that the marksmen unknowingly put into their rifles, and on firing this composition was instantly melted by friction through the barrels and disappeared in the air.

Meanwhile the supposedly empty platter was taken behind the wings, where the genuine cartridges were drawn out, quickly heated and carefully placed by an attendant in a table, where Herrmann, just before the firing, carefully picked them up and palmed them. Holding them in his hands during the firing, he showed them to the audience as the smoke cleared.

A simple trick, but a very dangerous one, for if the platter's mechanism failed to work completely one or more of the genuine cartridges might have got into the rifles of the marksmen and thence into Herrmann's body.

Her Selection.

From The Washington Star.

"How did you happen to insure in that particular company?"

"I consulted the wishes of my wife."

"Of course that was a praiseworthy thing. But does she know anything about life insurance companies?"

"She investigated and found that this one always had the best rates."

"That is a very good reason for selecting it."

"Yes, it is."

When the prospective purchaser must visit the clearance house and get a certificate of value before negotiations can be started. If the plan works, the would-be buyer must accept the terms of the clearance house, and get a wheel at all.

If everything is satisfactory the old wheel is taken in trade, and shipped by the dealer back to the clearance house. It is there given some repairing and put in condition, and then offered for sale. When the machine is sold the manager of the clearance house will get a certain commission for his part of the work and turns the balance of the money over to the dealer who accepted the machine in trade. The manager's profits come in through the commissions entirely, he receiving no salary at all, and acting as sub-agent for all of the dealers in the board of trade.

The clearance house will be established in a short time, before the riding season fully opens. Under this arrangement none of the cycle dealers will handle second-hand wheels, all the trade in such being thrown to the clearance house.

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